BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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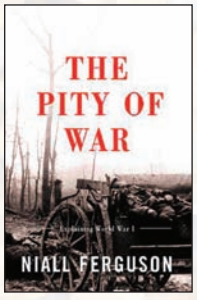
World War I

Special TBR Centenary Issue

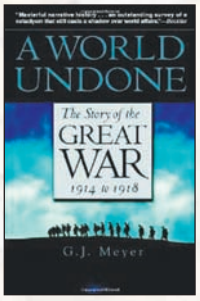
GREAT BOOKS ON THE GREAT WAR

Back! The Pity of War: Explaining World War I



In *The Pity of War*, author Niall Ferguson makes a simple and provocative argument: that the human atrocity known as World War I was England's fault. The war, however, was not inevitable, Ferguson argues, but rather the result of the mistaken decisions of individuals who would later claim to have been in the grip of clandestine forces. More Allied soldiers were killed in the four-and-a-half-month Battle of the Somme than Americans in Vietnam. Total British casualties (killed, wounded, taken prisoner) in that battle were some 420,000 men. For anyone wanting to understand why wars are fought, why men are willing to fight them, and why the world is as it is, there is no better guide than *The Pity of War*. Softcover, 624 pages, #690, $24 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. NOW BACK IN STOCK!

New: A World Undone: The Story of the Great War 1914-18



The First World War is one of history's greatest tragedies. In this remarkable and intimate account, author G.J. Meyer draws on exhaustive research to bring to life the story of how the Great War reduced Europe's mightiest empires and their cities to rubble, killed 20 million people and cracked the foundations of the world we live in today. Here is a masterful narrative history that eloquently conveys the sense of an entire civilization engaged in massive self-destruction, while its leaders, blinded by hubris, nationalism, or outright ignorance, led the charge into the abyss. One only has to look at a few of today's "hotspots" to realize that WWI's effects remain determining factors in international relations and reiterate why you need to read this book. Softcover, 670 pages, #691, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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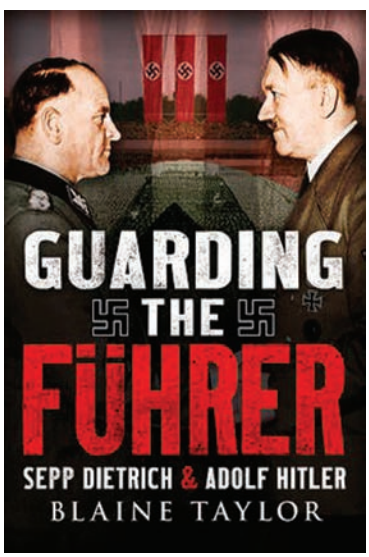
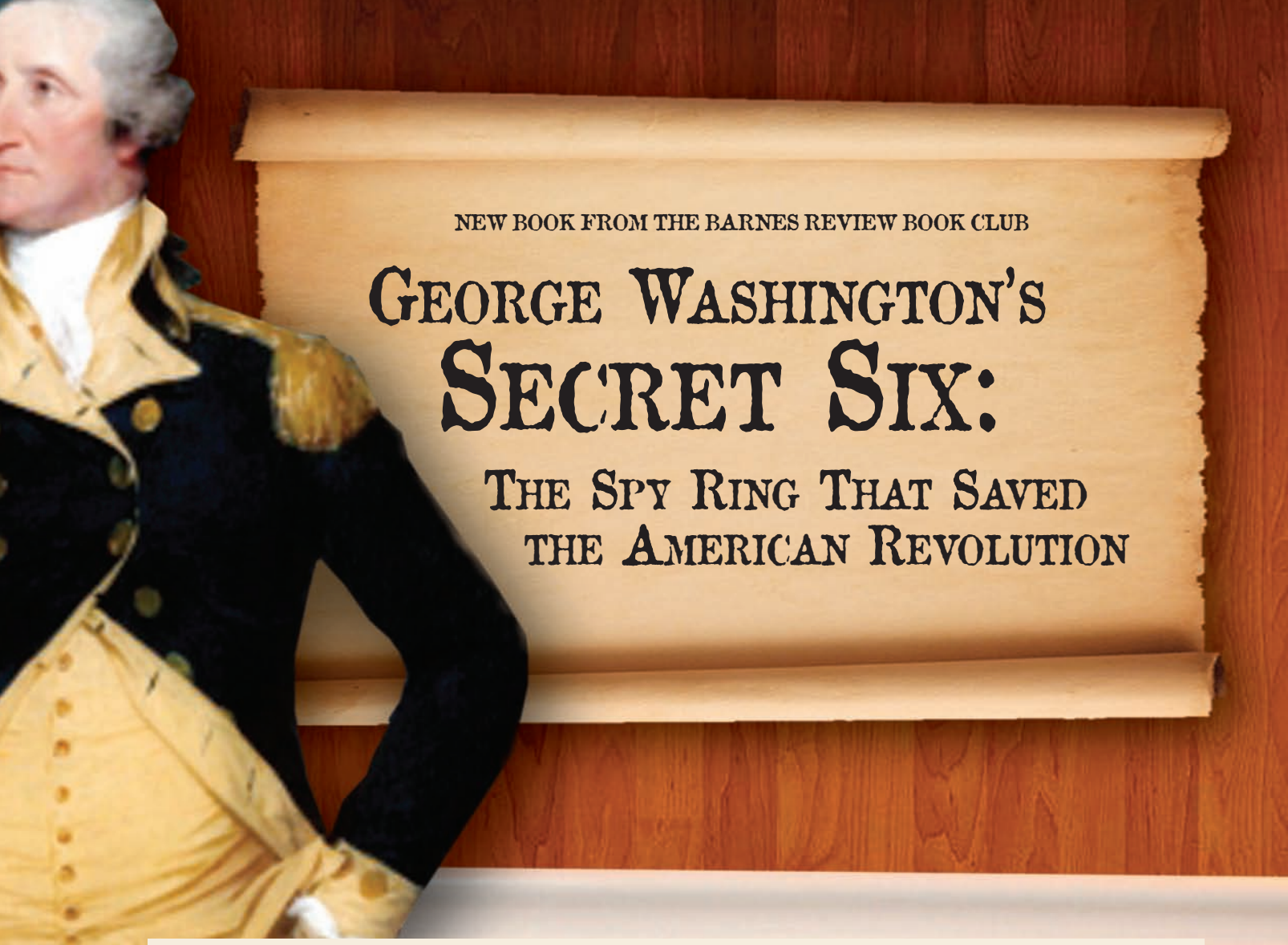
GUARDING THE FÜHRER

SEPP DIETRICH & ADOLF HITLER



German leader Adolf Hitler was one of the most controversial politicians and military commanders in all history. His life was conspired against by all manner of enemies, both foreign and domestic: German communists, Russian communists, political and military opponents, rival Nazi leaders and the intelligence services of the Allied powers, among them the British Special Operations Executive, who was in charge of organizing uprisings against foreign leaders. Dozens of attempts were made on his life over the course of two decades, including a bomb explosion in his own headquarters—and yet, he survived them all. This is Blaine Taylor's story of how he did so, as told through the exciting sagas of Sepp Dietrich and his SS, as well as of German government security leader Johann Rattenhuber and his Reich Security Service. Here we see the measures used to protect Hitler in public, his cars, planes, trains, homes and military headquarters scattered across conquered Europe, and during personal appearances. This is the story of how a man that so many critics wanted dead managed to stay alive for so long. *Guarding the Führer* (hardback, 192 pages, #687, $33 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu., 9-5 to charge. You may also purchase the book online at www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

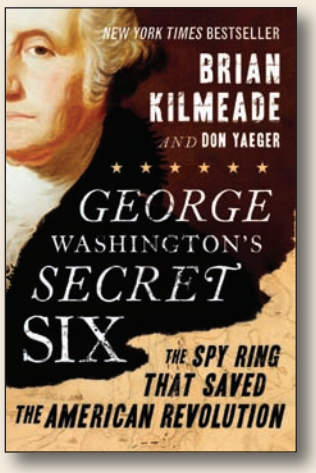


NEW BOOK FROM THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB

George Washington's Secret Six:

The Spy Ring That Saved the American Revolution

When Gen. George Washington beat a hasty retreat from New York City in 1776, many thought the Revolution might be over. Instead, Washington rallied—thanks in large part to a little-known, top-secret group called the Culper Spy Ring. Washington realized that he couldn't beat the British with military might, so he recruited a secret intelligence network to infiltrate New York. So carefully guarded were the members' identities that one spy's name was not uncovered until the 20th century, and one remains unknown today. But by now, historians have discovered enough information about the ring's activities to piece together evidence that these six individuals turned the tide of the war. Drawing on extensive research, Brian Kilmeade and Don Yaeger have painted compelling portraits of Washington's Secret Six: a Quaker merchant and reporter who headed the Culper Ring; a tavern keeper who risked his life to protect the mission; a longshoreman who ferried vital messages; a nervous Long Island bachelor with business excuses for traveling to Manhattan; the owner of a posh coffeehouse and print shop where British officers gossiped about secret operations; and Agent 355, a woman whose identity remains unknown even today. In *George Washington's Secret Six*, these brave patriots finally receive their due. *George Washington's Secret Six* (hardback, 256 pages, #685, **$28** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org.) Call 1-877-773-9077, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. PT, Mon.–Thur. to charge. Purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.


NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
BRIAN KILMEADE
AND DON YAEGER
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SECRET SIX
THE SPY RING THAT SAVED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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By Ronald L. Ray

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By Philip Rife

10 We now know the British liner *Lusitania* was no mere civilian pleasure ship. Recent finds prove the ship was carrying large quantities of war materiel to WWI Allied armies. But the real questions are whether or not Winston Churchill actually hoped the Germans would sink the *Lusitania* and what actions he took to ensure that the ship was attacked.

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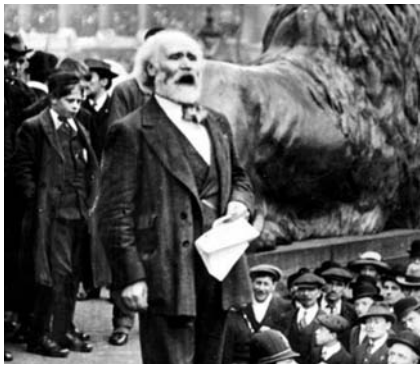
60 Would the world have been a better place today had the United States remained strictly neutral in World War I? Famed Revisionist historian and TBR's namesake Harry Elmer Barnes explains.



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The War to End All Wars?

Many readers have contacted us to point out that this is the 100-year anniversary of the earliest days of World War I and asked us to do a special WWI issue to mark that sad occasion of fratricidal war within Western civilization. Many of our writers had the same idea and wanted to address diverse aspects of that global conflagration.

WWI surprised many Westerners but was planned by the Zionist entity in the usual way, pitting white nation against white nation, using the usual set of human emotions: foolish jingoism, dreams of conquest, revenge, greed and fear. The main goal was to weaken the West and pave the way for a Zionist state in the Middle East (remember the Balfour Letter insanity).

The French were aching for revenge for the trouncing the Germans gave them on previous occasions, including the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Other nations had a variety of their own desires.

TBR's writers have differing ideas about the responsibility for WWI. What is certain, however, is that, while Serbia was provocative and Austria-Hungary fired the first shots, Germany was declared the guilty one at Versailles, and the Jewish-controlled media continue to make that claim today. Ditto the schools and academia. Remember the alleged German soldiers bayoneting Belgian babies? That turned out to be a lie, and fortunately in those days historians were honest enough to admit it. Today it's a different matter.

Bottom line: The ones that really wanted the war were the usual players and were the principal drivers. The assassination of the archduke may well be another textbook example for an operation to create a *casus belli*. But there is much more behind that story. We had the *Lusitania* incident, which was not as the media made it out to be. We had the Austrian kaiser, who foolishly blamed the whole nation of Serbia for the assassination and failed to try non-military solutions to that outrage. The Serbian leaders , for their part, knew of the assassination plot and failed to prevent it.

Russia welcomed the war, thinking it would get free use of the Turkish Straits (they were wrong, of course, and the czar and his family, along with millions of Russian Christians, lost their lives to the Jewish bolsheviks). The Rothschild empire used the war to extend their banking monopoly over Russia. Germany, aware of the phony neutrality of the United States, tried to sabotage our illegal support for Britain and her Allies. Marc Roland tells of the adventures of U.S. flyboys in France, and Joaquin Bochaca explains how German traitors stabbed their Fatherland in the back at the behest of the Zionists. There is lots more in this issue of TBR, and we are sure you will find it to be one of our best yet. By the way, we really appreciate all your support in getting out the truth about history. We couldn't do it without you. ✦

—John Tiffany
Assistant Editor

WORLD WAR IV

On June 28, 1914, Western civilization was assassinated at Sarajevo in Bosnia. True, only Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie were killed by the Serbian, Gavrilo Princip. But it was the death of Christendom which hidden forces sought, and for whom the youthful Black Hand revolutionary and his co-conspirators were only the merest pawns.

One month later, on July 28, the elderly Emperor Franz Josef declared war on the Kingdom of Serbia—a sort of Slavic Calabria, full of self-aggrandizing officials and regicidal schemers who exported terrorism to the southern Habsburg domains in a perpetual wild quest for a pan-Serbian peninsula. Convinced that the assassins had received aid and comfort from their southeastern neighbor, the Austro-Hungarian government sought to put an end to years of provocations, which had threatened the peace and stability of the empire and Europe.

Within days, however, it ceased to be a local war. A bizarre network of political alliances and international intrigues led the entire European continent into a four-year, gruesome, fratricidal slaughter. Ultimately, most of the known world leapt into the bloody, deadly abyss. When armed hostilities had ended, tens of millions of human bodies had been strewn across land and sea. Tens of millions more had been wounded, maimed or left homeless or destitute.

Such massive destruction was new. It was left to the age of "reason" to engage in truly global insanity. And it was no accident that Catholic Austria-Hungary was the pin pulled from the hand grenade.

Actually, World War I had been long planned and lusted after by an international network of secret societies and plutocratic war profiteers, ostensibly desiring "democratic" revolution, but seeking in reality total empire in a New World Order. Its key leaders could be found in Freemasonry's Grand Lodge at London and Washington, D.C.; in the Grand Orient at Paris and Milan; and in the Black Hand in Belgrade.

By 1918, their agents had brought down the German, Austrian and Russian empires, replacing them with murderous Bolshevik regimes. The remainder of the West was ruled by crass, corporatist cabals, who degraded the human spirit through heartless exploitation and ever-deepening debt-slavery. Both were bent on destroying every vestige of the civilization wrought by Christianity and the white race.

Almost everywhere, Jewish internationalist socialism ruled. And at the apex of the diabolical pyramid stood the All-Seeing Eye of the Rothschild banking empire—the "Lord of the Rings," commanding the West's Zionistic capitalism and the East's Judaic-run communism. Its only values: profit and power. Its only accomplishments: despair and death on a global scale.

Despite his portrayal in the Western media, Vladimir Putin is a thoughtful and cautious leader.

Today, a century later, we view a world of surreal repetition. Terroristic Israel is the modern "Serbia," fomenting war and revolution, including in Ukraine, the heart of the old Khazarian empire. Vladimir Putin's Russia plays the role of the Second German empire, surrounded by enemies but desiring peace. The American empire replaces Great Britain, the sycophantic stooge of Talmudic tyranny, prosecuting Zionist-desired wars across five continents.

World War III was the Cold War. The Revisionist BARNES REVIEW, at least, can read the *mene tekel* on the wall. Already, World War IV has begun. Who other than God can bring us peace? ✦

—RONALD L. RAY
Assistant Editor

WWI: How Europe *nearly* devoured itself

Just over 100 years ago, in July and August 1914, events unfolded which are known at least in outline by anyone the least bit familiar with world history. But before the first shot was fired of what soon would be called the Great War, and later the First World War, there was the death of a family man and his wife. This family man, though, was heir to an empire, and the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este set in motion a series of events which would lead to the first truly worldwide war and bring about the near collapse of white civilization. Here, THE BARNES REVIEW attempts to unravel the knot of circumstances surrounding the tragic beginning of World War I with the aid of a magisterial new book by Christopher Clark called *The Sleepwalkers.*

By Ronald L. Ray

INTRODUCTION

How does one explain a world war? Is it possible to do so in the face of its enormity and complexity? If we attempt it, can we avoid the trite, the bombastic and the just plain stupid and wrong? Dare a single human being even to elucidate the history of those events and actions which conspired, so to speak, towards the inception of a global conflagration? These are the thoughts which trouble us as we set out upon the task.

Every war is prepared. Such a massive movement of men and arms into deadly conflict with other men of belligerent intentions does not occur with the spontaneity of a barroom brawl. Likewise, every historical essay of value begins with investigative research into the factuality of events, before looking for their causes. For us, that effort has been made simpler by a new, one-volume history on how Europe entered into World War I—one which, for the first time, also gives Westerners a view into contemporary documentation previously available only in Slavic languages.

Christopher Clark is a fellow and professor of modern European history at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge University, in Great Britain. He previously authored three books on the history of Prussia. Now he has turned his efforts to the massive task of explicating *how* an entire continent went to war in 1914. As Clark himself notes, this is fundamentally different from writing about *why*. The latter question often has the motive of assigning blame, which can color one's interpretation of events. By exploring the question of "how," the author may be able to free himself from some of his prejudices, so that, in the end, a more truthful view of "why" emerges. Such an approach may also allow the reader to recognize historical parallels to current events and learn from the past, in order not to repeat it.

In the case of the First World War, the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, was merely the catalyst, not the cause, of military hostilities. Many people in the early 20th century, at least in governing circles, had for several years been of the feeling that a major war would be "un-

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avoidable" in the near future. This certainly skewed their thinking and responses to international events.

But was a continental war—soon a world war—really inevitable? Could not other reasonable choices have been made? To answer these questions, we must look at origins. Where, though, does it all begin?

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

It is an intriguing fact of World War I that neither of the initial antagonists, the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary and the Kingdom of Serbia, were major players in the conflict, once it had ceased to be merely a "local" war. Not a single nation involved in the massacre of tens of millions of human beings can be said to be without blame. So how did it all come about?

Perhaps it begins with the Ottoman empire, the remnants of which continue today in Turkey. But in the 19th century, Ottoman rule extended from the Balkan peninsula, across the Dardanelles and Levant, through much of the Middle East, and into Egypt and Libya. It was, however, an empire in decline, whose territories were being nibbled at by numerous other nations. And once the Jewish Freemasons known as the Young Turks took over the empire, things entered into free fall.

Bloodiest Battle(s) of WWI . . .

The bloodiest battle, or set of battles, of World War I was the "100 Days Offensive" at the end of the war. The Allies launched a series of attacks on the western front from Aug. 8 to Nov. 11, 1918. There were over 2 million casualties. It began with the Battle of Amiens, a surprise attack using vast fleets of tanks, in which the Germans lost some 30,000 killed, wounded or missing, while on the Entente side there were 22,200. Altogether in the "100 Days" the Central Powers had 785,733 killed or wounded, 386,342 taken prisoner, for a total of 1,172,075; France had 531,000 k/w/p, the British empire 411,636 and the U.S. 127,000, for a total of some 1,070,000. Above, British machinegunners with gas masks at the First Battle of the Somme in 1916.

The Ottomans had, for all their Islamic opposition to the Christians, been a geopolitical force for stability for some time. Their presence checked the regional ambitions of other countries, but no longer. The previous system of European alliances, establishing checks and balances on imperialistic endeavors, began to come unglued. European colonialist expansion, particularly in the eastern Mediterranean where the Ottomans were retreating, dis-

rupted the previous stability, leading to a dangerous realignment of interests and forces among the European "Great Powers." The Ottoman decline was the *sine qua non* without which events could not so easily have developed toward a continental war.

ITALY

Or perhaps it begins with the Kingdom of Italy.

It seems stunning, in retrospect, how intense were the colonialist ambitions of any number of European governments, and even of the United States of America. Today, it is no different, of course, but the harsh, mercantilist exploitation of the darker races (and whites, too) and their lands now has to be couched in high-sounding words like "democracy" and "nation-building." But in those former days, it was simply a matter of a country with superior military capability saying: "We want it. We can take it. It's ours."

Of course, this meant that European Great Power conflicts between Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia were often fought on the periphery of "civilization." This led to a false sense of security, into the pool of which Italy dropped a sizable stone by invading and rather incompetently conquering Libya in 1911. Faced with intense poverty in the populous southern provinces, Italian rulers decided an African colony was just the thing to solve the problem and make Italy a "great" power.

Germany and Austria-Hungary, which comprised with Italy the Triple Alliance, attempted in vain to warn the Southern Mediterranean country of the dangers which would arise in the South Slavic regions. In part, this was because the powers of the Entente (France, Russia and later Great Britain) were encouraging Italy's overseas adventurism and infidelity towards the Alliance partners.

Seeing the weakness of the Ottoman response, the Balkan and Adriatic nations launched a number of opportunistic attacks on the northwest reaches of the Islamic empire. The resulting Balkan wars of 1912-1913 saw Serbia and Bulgaria, in particular, increase their territory significantly. For the former, it was a significant step toward establishing "Greater Serbia" throughout the Balkan peninsula, wherever Serbs lived. It was also a new and unsettling security threat to Austria-Hungary's southeastern extremities.

It did not help that Italy was an uncertain ally of Austria-Hungary and Germany, and was secretly aligning itself increasingly with France and Great Britain. Prof. Clark believes, quite reasonably, that Italy's haphazard African imperialism and European diplomatic double game are in fact what most destabilized the delicate balance among the Great Powers and led to a rapid shift in political alignments, which soon hardened into increasingly militaristic alliances across Europe.

Seen from this standpoint, Italy's actions likewise were a *sine qua non*, but even more the remote efficient cause of World War I.

SERBIA

Or maybe it all really does begin with Serbia.

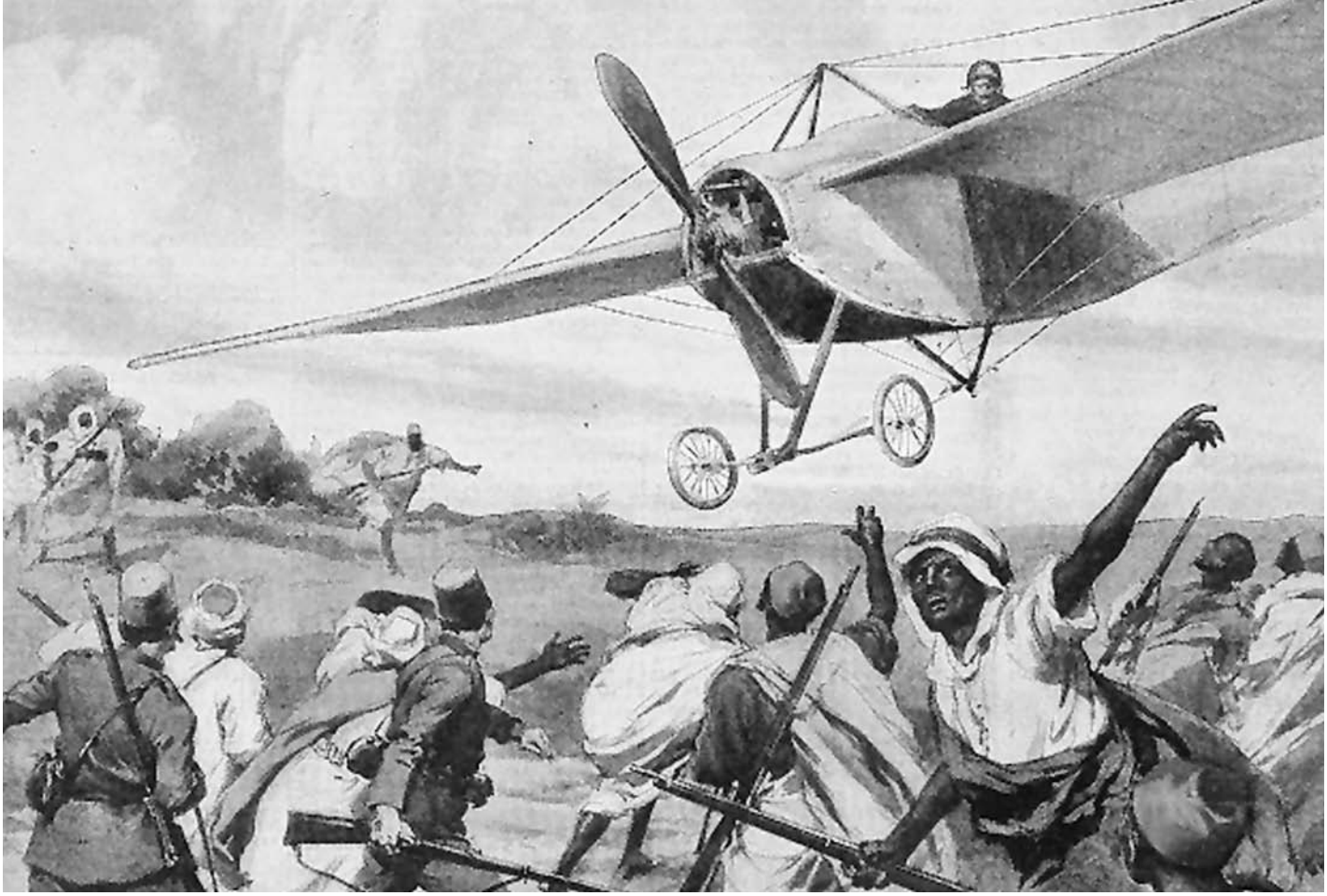
The modern state of Serbia is of relatively recent origin, arising only in 1817 after separate coup attempts against the Ottoman overlords by two highly nationalistic leaders, "Kara Djordje" ("Black George") Petrovic and Milos Obrenovic. After Milos became the suffragan prince of Serbia under the Ottoman empire, a great hostility developed between the Karadjordjevic and Obrenovic dynasties. Prince Milan Obrenovic declared himself king in 1882.

The Serbians, though, possessed three significant faults: a powerful national mythology originating in the Middle Ages, which drove irredentist pan-Serbianism; a fair amount of societal instability due to rampant governmental corruption; and slightly unhinged, overly autocratic rulers, whose primary social trait seemed to be to make themselves hated by their own people.

On June 11, 1903, however, a major shift in Balkan politics occurred, when King Alexandar and Queen Draga were murdered in a most violent and shameful manner by a conspiracy of Serbian army officers, led by Lt. Dragutin Dimitrijevic. This young man was utterly ruthless and a mesmerizing leader who exercised nearly hypnotic control over his associates. Later, Dimitrijevic would be given a nickname from Egyptian mythology: Apis. [See page 31 for more.—Ed.] And it was Apis who would be the kingpin in the plot to assassinate Franz Ferdinand a decade later.

The assassination was the end of the short-lived Obrenovic dynasty. A provisional government was established, and Petar Karadjordjevic was called back from Switzerland by Parliament to be elected king. For the Serbian people, this seemed to augur well. King Petar was clearly of a more liberal bent, being something of a scholar on the theories of John Stuart Mill. Petar promised to reign as merely a constitutional monarch.

On the other hand, while the Obrenovic kings were Austrophiles, the new government tilted clearly toward fellow Slavs in Russia, viewing Austria-Hungary as the "oppressor" of fellow Serbs in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and what would become Armenia. This resulted in part from Austria's politically necessary annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, accomplished with the consent of the Russian government. The unexpected result was popular Slavic outrage, creating a foreign policy



ITALY ATTACKS: Author Christopher Clark believes that Italy's attack on the Ottoman province of Tripolitania (what would become Italian Libya) was one of the most important yet overlooked causes of World War I for a variety of reasons. Above, Lt. Giulio Gavotti drops one of his "bombs" on Ottoman forces on Nov. 1, 1911. (In reality, he dropped four basically ineffective grenades from about 300 feet in the air.) This incident is alleged to be the first time that an explosive device was dropped on an enemy from the air in the history of warfare. According to accounts, the Turks were so enraged about the incident, they called for an international investigation, believing the attack was "indiscriminate." PICTURE: PICTUREDESK/NEWSCOM

crisis for the dual monarchy, which needed nearly all of its resources to maintain the fragile internal unity of the multinational Habsburg crown lands and provide some modicum of social improvements.

Moreover, the 120-150 conspirators in the regicide, who had shocked most of the world with their barbarity, did not go away. Having tasted the drug of political power, they became addicted; and neither king nor prime minister could control them sufficiently. In fact, one Austrian official described the new monarch as a political "nullity."[i]

Serbians (at least the men) of that time were fanatical in their enthusiasm for similarly fanatical secret societies, which often met and recruited in coffeehouses. They dreamt of a pan-Serbian state across much of the Balkan peninsula. "Where a Serb dwells, there is Serbia."[2] Naturally, this upset the neighboring countries and ethnic groups, particularly Bulgaria, which had slightly imperialistic ambitions of its own. So long as Austria-Hungary could play the two competitors against each other, some regional stability could be preserved. That effort collapsed in 1912-1913, during the Balkan wars. It also had been undermined by two Serbian nationalist secret societies.

One was the Serbian National Defense (SND), which arose due to the Bosnian annexation crisis in 1908. Though partially suppressed, it continued limited agitation and propaganda activities. The other was the infamous "Black Hand," a revolutionary and terroristic Freemasonic society, whose utterly ruthless members swore to take their dark secrets to the grave. The Black Hand was founded on March 3, 1911, about the time Italy annexed Libya. Its unscrupulous irredentist program was revealed by its Serbian name, which means "Union or Death!"

Apis was a key player here—perhaps *the* key player, as in the assassination of King Alexandar. By 1913, he had been appointed head of intelligence for the Serbian military's general staff, from whence he was able to oversee activities of the SND and Black Hand, funnel weapons to other Black Hand members attempting to consolidate po-

litical control at home, and undermine the relatively benevolent Austrian rule in Bosnia. Ultimately, it was Apis who directed the assassination plot against Franz Ferdinand, although Austrian investigations never could penetrate that far into the murky world of Serbian intrigue. The Austrians were morally certain that the Serbian government was involved in the killing, but without clear documentary or physical evidence, they were unwilling to state publicly that the Serbian kingdom was directly responsible when they declared war some weeks later. If they could have found the Apis connection, they certainly would not have issued the carefully worded statements that have been twisted falsely by others, who suggest that Austria-Hungary had exonerated the Serbian government and simply wanted a pretext for war.

It should likewise be stated that Franz Ferdinand was not targeted because of any hostility to Serbia or Bosnia. Quite to the contrary, he was a known Slavophile and social reformer who pioneered efforts to provide more autonomy for the various ethnic nationalities and accompanying imperial administrative changes throughout Habsburg domains, much to the chagrin of the wily and somewhat paranoid Hungarian political establishment. Prof. Clark notes, "The targeting of the archduke thus exemplified one abiding strand in the logic of terrorist movements, namely that reformers and moderates are more to be feared than outright enemies and hardliners."[3] The imperial heir's political goals threatened to take the wind out of the Black Hand's violent revolutionary agenda.

THE GREAT POWERS

Space does not allow us to cover in detail the frequently self-contradictory and variable foreign policies of Russia, France, Great Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary—all of which are covered in minute and revealing detail in *The Sleepwalkers*. Here, at least, is a short summary of the trends which developed in the early 1900s, meant to give our readers a small portrait of the incredible wealth of information in Prof. Clark's book.

The propaganda of the victorious powers has attempted to portray Germany and Austria-Hungary as power-mad, tin-pot dictatorships, oppressing their peoples at home and seeking world empire without. Clark, at least, has the courage to contradict these lies.

Of all the participants in World War I, Austria-Hungary is the most misunderstood. Afflicted by the mounting tensions of a multi-ethnic state in a time of rising nationalism, the government's primary goal was to maintain peace with other nations and among their own. But prosperity was not evenly distributed in the empire, with the highly successful German Austrians subsidizing a fair majority of the realms. While the Habsburg rulers sought to implement significant social and political reforms, they were hampered by external and internal enemies. The Hungarian ruling classes, in particular, expressed an extreme "entitlement mentality" and hampered change. While every Great Power country had its war faction, in the dual monarchy it was most opposed by the emperor and the heir apparent. Only in seeming final necessity did Emperor Franz Josef sign a declaration of war against Serbia.

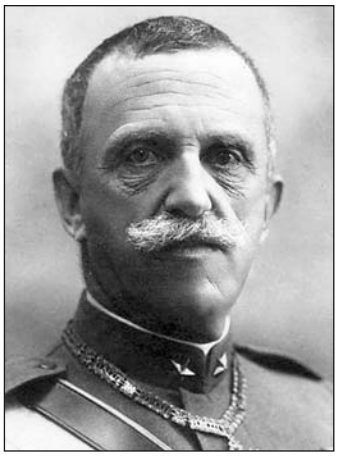
Germany's Second Reich was a young empire, fiercely opposed by nearly all except the weaker Austria-Hungary. But the nation was very limited in its colonial ambitions and typically sought to act as a peacemaker in Europe, wishing to avoid a nearly unwinnable two-front war. Still, the ribbons-and-medals-loving Wilhelm II often introduced a fair amount of uncertainty into German foreign policy with his changing moods. Eventually, the militaristic types gained the ascendancy, but as a reaction to external hostility. Nevertheless, the emperor was always conscious of his duties to God and chose war with reluctance—even though champagne apparently was drunk by some to celebrate its outbreak.

"Emperor Wilhelm II was always conscious of his duties to God and chose war with reluctance—even though champagne apparently was drunk by some to celebrate its outbreak."

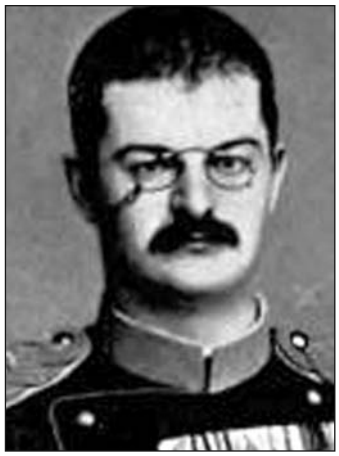
Great Britain, in Clark's account, seems most to have waffled in its foreign policy *vis-à-vis* the Triple Alliance and the Franco-Russian Entente. This was due in part to its traditional paranoid efforts to neutralize any continental power in the ascendancy. In the end, this appeared to be Germany, and the liberal imperialists, like Sir Edward Grey, Herbert Asquith and the young Winston Churchill were able to impose their aggressive Germanophobic domination on policy decisions.

While Clark seems reluctant to assign blame, the facts he relates appear to indicate clearly that socialist, republican France was a—possibly *the*—primary driving force impelling the continent toward war in the early 20th century. Prime Minister (later president) Raymond Poincare

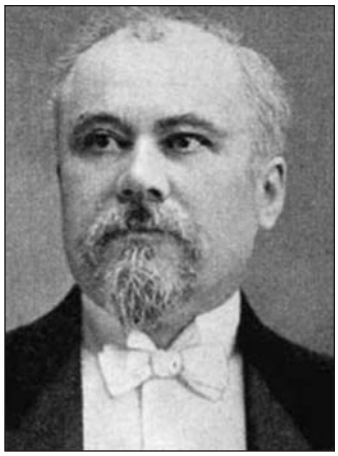
SULTAN MEHMET V
Leader of the Ottomans.



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL
King of Italy during WWI.



KING ALEXANDAR I
Serbian king killed in 1903.



RAYMOND POINCARE
France out for revenge?

is the epitome of this, whose views can be summarized by his fanatical, nearly hysterical hatred of, and desire for revenge against, Germany after the loss of Alsace-Lorraine in 1870.

The militaristic French and their wealthy banks were bent on annihilating Germany, sparing no efforts to cajole, threaten or militarily supply other nations in order to eliminate the perceived enemy. They most promoted war and were the ones who finally helped drive Czar Nicholas II and the Russian empire toward a similarly warlike stance against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

For Mother Russia, there were also the motives of pan-Slavism and the Austro-Hungarian "threat" to her Serbian "children." When the empire's efforts to seek more *Lebensraum* in the East collapsed, after humiliating defeat in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), the shift of foreign policy to the western frontier, including a port on the Bosphorus, sealed the fate of Austria-Hungary. And thanks to French intrigues, non-confrontational Germany became an "enemy," too.

CONCLUSION

Once again, we are presented with a wealth of historical information that no 3,000 words ever made can summarize. We hope this tiny foretaste will inspire our readers to explore the more than 600 pages of intensely researched details in *The Sleepwalkers*. Prof. Clark provides much previously unknown information and many fascinating anecdotes, whether about the famous "Nicky," "Willy" and "Georgie" letters or Sigmund Freud's surprising reaction to the outbreak of war. You will want to know the seemingly surreal way in which events moved toward a continental conflagration. Find out who rejoiced, who had a nervous breakdown—and even what country's minister surprisingly was found weeping at his desk when war came.

Clark's new book is not without its prejudices, though. The author seems rather too much the anti-monarchist republican, overly convinced that democratic political structures can bring peace and security for all. Of course, this might be understandable when confronted with the personal foibles and weaknesses of the royal relatives of Queen Victoria. Perhaps too tellingly, the historian steers clear of the machinations of the Rothschild banking empire's Zionist and communist branches. He avoids, as well, the revolutionary efforts of Jewish-sponsored Freemasonry to bring down the Christian, particularly Catholic, monarchies and social order through the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Orient of France, by means of imperialistic democracy and internationalist socialism. Nevertheless, Clark's work is a new and compelling, fair and necessary investigation of how Europe went to war in 1914. World War I destroyed millions of lives and dragged nearly the entire civilized world over the precipice into the abyss of society-destroying revolution.

We feel the effects of that leap into internationalism yet today and must learn from the past—the real past, not victors' history—if we are to return to a saner way of life. To this end, *The Sleepwalkers* is an indispensable weapon in the arsenal. Buy it today. (See page 33 for an ad.) ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Christopher Clark, *The Sleepwalkers*, p. 15.
2 *Ibid.*, p. 21.
3 *Ibid.*, p. 49.

Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, *American Free Press.* He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence. To send a $32 TBR gift subscription to a friend, call 202-547-5586.

What Actually Sank the Lusitania?

- Second massive explosion was not caused by German torpedo. What then?
- *Lusitania* could convert to warship better armed than British navy cruiser

IT IS NOT JUST SPECULATION. A plethora of evidence shows that the *Lusitania* was armed and loaded to the gills with tons of ammunition intended to be used to kill Germans, and the U.S. president knew it. Not only that, but First Admiralty Lord Winston Churchill wanted Germany to sink the passenger-carrying ship in order to stampede Americans into the war, and actively took steps to help that to happen. Here is the proof of this treachery and treason. . . .

By Philip Rife

The prominent paid notice in the shipping columns of the *New York Tribune* on the morning of May 1, 1915 was unambiguous: "Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with the formal notice given by the Imperial German government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of its allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk."[1]

The notice was signed "Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D.C." and appeared directly beneath the Cunard Line's notice announcing the sailing that morning of their British-flagged ship *Lusitania*. The *Lusitania*'s scheduled course from New York to Liverpool would take her through the war zone Germany had established around the British Isles during World War I.

Six days later, off the southern coast of British-occupied Ireland, the *Lusitania* was struck by a single torpedo fired by a German submarine, the *U-20*. Just 18 minutes after being hit, the *Lusitania* sank with the loss of 1,201 of the 1,965 passengers and crew aboard. The victims included 128 Americans.

These basic facts aren't in dispute. There's considerable controversy, however, concerning the answers to four underlying questions: Was the *Lusitania* a legitimate target? Did the torpedo alone cause the ship to sink? Was the ship deliberately "set up" to be sunk? Was there a coverup by the British and American governments to suppress the true facts in the case?

From the outset, the British and American governments condemned the sinking of the *Lusitania* as an un-

warranted hostile act against an innocuous passenger ship. However, the evidence—much of it available at the time, some of it coming to light only years later—paints a very different picture of the tragedy. This evidence supports the German claim the *Lusitania* was armed and carrying war materiel, making it a legitimate target for attack under long-standing and universally recognized principles of naval warfare.

The captain of the *U-20*, like all German submarine commanders, carried copies of two British reference books used to identify ship types, published before the war. One listed the *Lusitania* as an armed merchantman, the other as an armed auxiliary cruiser.[2]

The ship had in fact been modified in 1913 to specifications mandated by the Royal Navy to enable it to function as a warship. Its 12-inch guns were designed to be hidden in recessed areas of the deck from which they could be elevated for action.[3]

According to an item that appeared in a New York

IMAGES OF THE DISASTER

1) A painting of the wreck of the *Lusitania* shows the German sub *U-20* in close proximity to the *Lusitania* and appears to depict the Germans firing on survivors. This did not happen. 2) Royal Navy Capt. William Thomas Turner—not a civilian captain—was at the helm of *Lusitania* when she was struck. 3) *U-20*'s Kapitanleutnant Walther Schwieger. Fifteen minutes after he had fired his torpedo, Schwieger noted in his war diary: "It looks as if the ship will stay afloat only for a very short time. . . . I couldn't have fired another torpedo into this mass of humans desperately trying to save themselves." 4) These .303 bullets were part of a consignment of 4 million bullets found in the ship's forward cargo hold. 5) The serial number U-15 VII on this .303 bullet shows that it was made for the British government by Union Metallic Co. in 1915. PHOTOS OF BULLETS: WWW.LUSITANIA.NET

newspaper in 1913: "The reason why the 'crack' liner *Lusitania* is so long delayed at Liverpool has been announced to be because her turbine engines are being completely replaced, but Cunard officials acknowledged to the *Tribune* correspondent today that the greyhound is being equipped with high-power naval rifles [artillery] in conformity with England's new policy of arming passenger boats."[4]

Then there's this revealing report, which appeared in another New York newspaper several weeks after the *Lusitania* was sunk: "The State Department has received four affidavits stating that when the *Lusitania* sailed on her last voyage, she was armed with four guns of 'good size'—two mounted forward and two mounted aft. According to the affidavits, they were mounted on an upper deck."[5]

In addition, the *Lusitania*'s interior structure was secretly altered to allow it to carry substantial amounts of extra cargo.[6]

There's little doubt the *Lusitania* was routinely used to ferry war supplies to England. In fact, one of the ship's previous captains had conveyed his misgivings to Cunard management about "mixing passengers with munitions."[7]

The evidence indicates the British employed the subterfuge of two different cargo manifests whenever they shipped war materiel from America on the *Lusitania*. The one presented to New York port authorities listed only food and other non-military items, while a second manifest showed any secret cargo.[8]

Modern researchers managed to obtain a copy of the secret cargo manifest for the *Lusitania*'s last voyage. It shows the ship was a veritable floating arsenal. Included were 51 tons of artillery shells and over 4 million rifle cartridges.[9]

But apparently that wasn't the most explosive cargo aboard the *Lusitania* as it steamed toward its appointment with destiny. She was also carrying 600 tons of a type of guncotton that was prone to detonate spontaneously if it came into contact with seawater.[10]

In his log entry describing the *Lusitania* incident, the *U-20*'s captain said what he observed through the U-boat's periscope was definitely not typical of a single torpedo hitting a large ship without munitions aboard: "An unusually heavy detonation takes place with a very strong explosion cloud. The explosion of the torpedo must have been followed by a second one."[11]

This fits with the testimony from survivors indicating the *Lusitania*'s death blow came not from a torpedo but from a larger secondary explosion. Numerous passengers and crewmen described the relatively minor impact of the torpedo warhead detonating followed by a more massive internal explosion in another part of the ship.[12]

Confirmation of this second blow to the *Lusitania* came years later and from a unique vantage point. American scuba divers who explored the sunken ship in the 1950s reported seeing a small torpedo entrance hole on the port side of the ship and a much larger opening on the starboard side, clearly caused by an interior explosion. Their observations were buttressed by underwater photographs taken in 1982. The crew of a submersible research vessel that examined the *Lusitania* in 1993 also confirmed the evidence of a massive explosion originating inside the ship.[13]

Left unanswered was whether this fatal secondary explosion was due to detonating munitions, ignited fumes in the ship's coal bunkers or a blast of steam resulting from the *Lusitania*'s hot boilers coming into contact with cold seawater. It's worth noting, however, that the part of the ship where the secondary explosion occurred was precisely where the secret cargo of munitions was reportedly stored. In addition, several survivors from the engine room crew said the boilers were still intact *after* the second explosion occurred.[14]

The thought that hundreds of innocent non-combatants would be allowed to sail into a combat zone aboard a legitimate military target amounting to little more than a floating powder keg is disturbing enough. More shocking still, however, is the allegation that the *Lusitania* was deliberately and callously sent forth as a sacrificial lamb in hopes the deaths of American passengers would draw the United States into the war against Germany.

And yet there's compelling evidence supporting just such a scenario.

A few suspicions of British duplicity in the sinking of the *Lusitania* were voiced at the time. Editorialized a newspaper in Richmond, Virginia:

> It seems to be certain that the Cunard Company and the British naval department were responsible in large measure for the loss of the *Lusitania* and the lives of her passengers and crew. Several of the steamer's boilers had been put out of commission to save coal, and she was incapable of making full speed. She was run through the submarine zone in broad daylight instead of under the shelter of darkness, and no attempt was made to provide her with convoy. The British government owes civilization an explanation of why it took no measures to protect the *Lusitania*.[15]

The individual at whom the finger of blame is most directly pointed for this ruthless scheme is Winston Churchill, who was the civilian in charge of the Royal Navy at the time. Several comments by the man himself have been interpreted as indicative of a mindset capable

of condoning such a plan.

In *The World Crisis*, his autobiographical account of World War I, he opined: "The maneuver which brings an ally into the field is as serviceable as that which wins a great battle."[16]

When Churchill was inspecting the conversion of the *Lusitania* into an armed ship shortly before the war, the engineer supervising the job recalled Churchill's coldly candid characterization of the vessel: "To me she is just another 45,000 tons of live bait."[17]

A recently declassified memo reveals Churchill wrote the following three months before the *Lusitania* disaster: "It is most important to attract neutral shipping to our shores in the hope of embroiling the U.S. with Germany. We want the traffic, the more the better. And if some of it gets into trouble, better still."[18]

One well-placed individual recently expressed his conviction that Churchill's fingerprints were all over the *Lusitania* plot. A former official historian for British naval intelligence—who presumably had the benefit of relevant confidential files on the *Lusitania* incident—placed the primary blame for the tragedy where he felt it rightly belonged:

> For my part, unless and until fresh information comes to light, I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy deliberately to put the *Lusitania* at risk in the hope that even an abortive attack on her would bring the United States into war. Such a conspiracy could not have been put into effect without Winston Churchill's express permission and approval.[19]

What's known for certain is that Churchill and others at British naval headquarters were aware that a German submarine was in all probability lying in wait for the *Lusitania*. They knew this from intercepted radio messages from the *U-20* to its home base, as well as the fact that the *U-20* had attacked other ships in the same area just hours before the *Lusitania* was expected to arrive off the coast of Ireland. Not only was the *Lusitania* not warned of the deadly danger in her path, but the Royal Navy cruiser which had been assigned to escort the *Lusitania* to port was inexplicably ordered out of the area.[20]

There are indications foreknowledge of the *Lusitania*'s impending fate extended to the very pinnacle of British officialdom. That morning, as the *Lusitania* steamed blissfully unaware toward her doom, the British foreign secretary posed an extraordinary question to "Colonel" Edward House, a special envoy of President Woodrow Wilson, in London: "What will America do if the Germans sink an ocean liner with American passengers on board?" King George was less circumspect a few min-

Pancho Villa Gets America to Declare War on Germany?

Although many people still believe that it was the sinking of the *Lusitania* that so inflamed U.S. public opinion against Germany that President Woodrow Wilson called for war, it was not. The U.S. waited two long years after the sinking of the *Lusitania* before it declared war on Germany. The straw that broke the camel's back was the so-called Zimmermann Telegram, sent by Germany to Mexico, urging it to attack the United States in the event America declared war on Germany. Few people know that it was America's invasion of Mexico—ostensibly to capture Mexican revolutionary Francisco "Pancho" Villa—that spurred the German telegram. At the time, Villa had been fighting several other Mexican revolutionary forces for control of Mexico, including those of Gen. Venustiano Carranza. When Mexican President Victoriano Huerta resigned, the U.S. government recognized Carranza as the legitimate president. This so enraged Villa he had 16 American citizens executed at Santa Isabel, Mexico and killed 17 more in Columbus, New Mexico, spurring the U.S. invasion under Gen. John J. Pershing. The Mexican army refused to back down and attacked the U.S. 10th Cavalry at Carrizal. Concerned the war could widen, President Wilson ordered the troops home. Hoping to capitalize on tensions, German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann sent his infamous telegram to the German ambassador in Mexico City. It was intercepted and decoded by the British, who gleefully presented it to the United States.

* * *

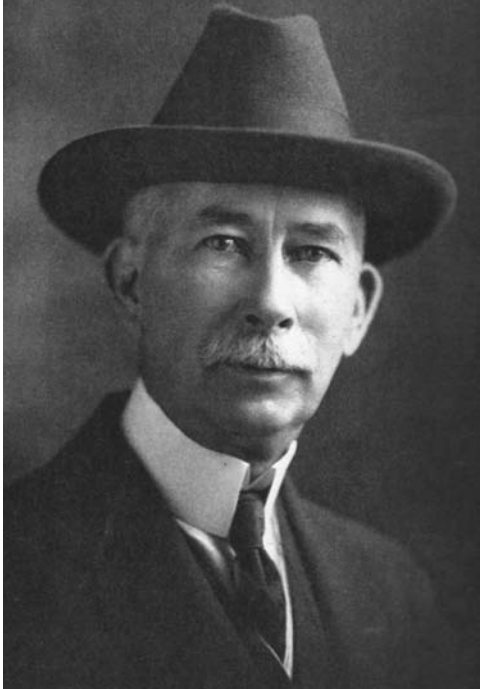
The Zimmermann Telegram was intercepted and decoded by British cryptographers. The British translation reads as such: "We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." —Signed, ZIMMERMANN

utes later when he asked the same visiting American official: "Colonel, what will America do if the Germans sink the *Lusitania*?"

House's response must've been music to their ears: "I believe that a flame of indignation would sweep the United States, and that by itself would be sufficient to carry us into the war."[21]

As it turned out, the 1,201 lives lost in the sinking of the *Lusitania* were sacrificed in vain. It took another two years and a desperate Germany's resort to "unrestricted" submarine warfare (attacking American and other neutral ships carrying supplies to the Allies) to finally draw this country into the war.

Finally, there's the question of whether the British and American governments have conspired to deliberately suppress the truth about the *Lusitania* incident for nearly a century. There's considerable evidence to strongly suggest the answer is "yes."



"COLONEL" EDWARD M. HOUSE
High-level intriguer and a special envoy of Woodrow Wilson.

The official British government investigation of the *Lusitania* case was a sham. Before the investigation began, the British admiralty informed the head of the court of inquiry, Lord Mersey, that it was "considered politically expedient" that the *Lusitania*'s captain "be most prominently blamed for the disaster."[22] Meanwhile, the captain of the *Lusitania* was reportedly pressured by Churchill not to make any damaging public disclosures.[23]

Survivors whose preliminary statements indicated an explosion from something other than a torpedo weren't called to testify. When one French survivor, a former army officer, unexpectedly testified that he believed the ship sank so quickly because he heard a secondary explosion "similar to the rattling of a Maxim gun," he was promptly dismissed.[24]

The ship's list of cargo was sanitized: artillery shells became "castings," aircraft engines became "machine components" and ammunition became "metallic packages." A Cunard Line official declined to answer certain questions put to him on the grounds that the information constituted "a state secret."[25] The head of the inquiry later confided to a family member: "The *Lusitania* case was a damned dirty business."[26]

The chief of British intelligence in the U.S. was relieved to inform his superiors in London that in motion pictures taken of the *Lusitania* as it left New York harbor, "there were no guns" visible.[27] When the British learned an American photographer had taken a more-detailed still photo of the *Lusitania* showing "a very clear view of the decks," they reportedly purchased the negative for the then considerable sum of $15,000 and bought up every print for $150 each.[28]

The British government coverup continues to the present day. The Royal Navy contends none of its ships or personnel has ever engaged in underwater investigation or salvage operations at the scene of the *Lusitania*'s sinking. But a Royal Navy salvage vessel was observed anchored over the site by local residents shortly after World War II, and several members of its crew have admitted being there. The men refused to elaborate any further, obviously fearful of violating their country's Official Secrets Act.[29]

Some clue to the Royal Navy's surreptitious activity involving the sunken ship may have been turned up by American civilian divers in the 1960s. They observed signs of salvaging operations on the wreck, including indications something had been removed from the reported location of one of the *Lusitania*'s clandestine gunmounts, leaving a jagged opening in the deck. One team member, a U.S. Navy officer on leave, believed he glimpsed a naval gun in an inaccessible section of the wreck: "I saw what I felt was a gun barrel and unquestionably a gun emplacement or turret nearby. I saw the gun just as it was time to come up, but I did take a quick second look."[30]

When plans for a civilian salvage operation were announced in 1982, it raised red flags inside the British government. Once-secret files made public in 2014 quoted a Foreign Office official as follows:

> Successive British governments have always maintained that there were no munitions on board the *Lusitania* (and that the Germans were therefore in the wrong to claim to the contrary as an excuse for sinking the ship). The facts are that there is a large amount of ammunition in the wreck, some of which is highly dangerous. The Treasury [officials] have decided that they must inform the salvage company of this fact in the interests of the safety of all concerned. I am left with the uneasy feeling that this subject may yet—literally—blow up on us.[31]

During the subsequent salvage operation, divers re-

covered boxes of percussion fuses for six-inch artillery shells. They were labeled with the logo of the American manufacturer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.[32]

The case for collusion on the part of the U.S. government is no less compelling.

According to a secret report by the customs collector for the Port of New York concerning the *Lusitania*'s last voyage: "Practically all her cargo was contraband of some kind."[33] That's no doubt why President Wilson's point man on the *Lusitania* affair advised him: "I think that it would not be wise to send the collector's report regarding the *Lusitania* to Great Britain for use in the court of inquiry."[34]

Other evidence suggests the Wilson administration's knowledge of the true nature of the *Lusitania*'s cargo wasn't just after the fact. In 1917, U.S. Sen. Robert La Follette charged: "Four days before the *Lusitania* sailed, President Wilson was warned in person by Secretary of State Bryan that the *Lusitania* had 6 million rounds of ammunition on board, besides explosives."[35]

William Jennings Bryan resigned shortly after the *Lusitania* incident and later wrote: "A ship carrying contraband should not rely on passengers to protect her from attack. It would be like putting women and children in front of an army."[36]

Bryan failed to convince Woodrow Wilson to warn Americans not to sail on the *Lusitania*. When Wilson was informed of the ship's fate, he's said to have admitted his inaction caused him much loss of sleep.[37]

Wilson's guilty knowledge about the *Lusitania* may also have been shared by a future president who served in his administration.

A copy of the *Lusitania*'s secret cargo manifest detailing the war materiel aboard was found years later in the private papers of President Franklin Roosevelt, who was assistant secretary of the Navy in 1915. According to FDR's son Elliott, his father was deeply committed to involving this country in WWI:

> Father drew closer and closer to the British as the war spread farther and faster across the world, and his impatience flared over Wilson's delays in helping the Allies against Germany. Father, only half-jokingly, used to say he was afraid that he might "do some awful, unneutral thing before I get through" which would bring America in with both feet on the Allied side.[38]

A number of Revisionist historians believe FDR and Churchill colluded to draw the U.S. into a second world war in 1941. Another recollection by Elliott Roosevelt lends credence to this belief (and is also relevant to the *Lusitania* affair). Referring to FDR's actions prior to Pearl Harbor, the younger Roosevelt wrote: "He was engaged, for the second time in his life, in laying the groundwork for the United States to take the step which he considered inevitable and wage war again on Germany."[39] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *The American Heritage History of World War I.*
2 *The Spotlight*, Sept. 18, 1989.
3 *The Lusitania* by Colin Simpson.
4 *New York Tribune*, June 19, 1913.
5 *New York American*, June 2, 1915.
6 Simpson.
7 *Ibid.*
8 *Ibid.*
9 *The United States and World War I* by John J. Dwyer.
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11 *Life*, Oct. 13, 1972.
12 *Ibid.*
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18 "Shipwreck: The Lusitania Mystery," Discovery Channel.
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23. *The Spotlight*, May 2, 1994.
24 *The Guardian*, April 30, 2014.
25 Simpson.
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27 Simpson.
28 *The Spotlight*, Sept. 18, 1989.
29 Simpson.
30 *Sports Illustrated*, Dec. 24, 1962.
31 *The Guardian.*
32 *National Geographic*, April 1994.
33 Simpson.
34 *Ibid.*
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38 *An Untold Story: The Roosevelts of Hyde Park* by Elliott Roosevelt.
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> "A ship carrying contraband should not rely on passengers to protect her from attack. It would be like putting women and children in front of an army."

PHILIP RIFE earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race of Giants.*

EMPIRE AT ALL COSTS

London, Vienna and the Root Cause of World War I

EMPIRES AND NATIONS ARE OPPOSITES, that is, they are opposed political systems. The former seeks to expand continually, and, in the British case, for the sake of profit. Normally, nations seek independence, unity and internal development. Much of their time is spent keeping empires away. In World War I, the insecurity of the decrepit empire of the Habsburgs was the direct and efficient cause of it, while of course, London's eternal obsession with eliminating any kind of competition was also important. This paper seeks to show how Vienna bears much of the blame for the war, and what drove these two artificial, unnatural empires to drag Europe into several generations of slaughter in order to justify them.

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

World War I was not a clash of nations, but a competition of empires. Two specifically, the Austrian and British, acted so arrogantly that they unleashed the most violent war in history up until that time for the sake of maintaining empires as immoral as they were unnatural. The periphery of Europe was the scene on which Vienna sought to shore up its patchwork imperium while London refused to countenance any competition from the "uncultured Hun."

The increasingly untenable and divided empire of the Habsburgs required war in order to keep the ramshackle empire together. In G.J. Meyer's 2007 book *A World Undone: The Story of the Great War, 1914 to 1918*, he argues that Vienna, seeking the destruction of Serbia in the Balkans, required the creation of an artificial "Bosnian" and "Albanian" identity.

The purpose was to keep Serbia divided from Montenegro and the Adriatic and, hence, dependent on herself.

Vienna's arrogance eventually alienated all of her allies, and, as the war developed, she proved a most incompetent ally. In her attempt to shore up her economy, Serbia was targeted as the obstacle for Vienna's control over Balkan resources, ports and labor. If London could ensnare most of the world for the sake of the elite's profit, then Austria-Hungary could at least get the southern Slavs as substitute.

"Vienna's arrogance eventually alienated all of her allies, and, as the war developed, she proved a most incompetent ally."

Unfortunately, Austria did not have the strength, identity or resolve to do more than start the war. It was up to others to finish it.

Austria's false belief that she had a blank check from Berlin led to the reluctant mobilization of Russia and began the most mindless slaughter in history. This purported "permission" from Berlin to do what she pleased meant Austria believed it could provoke Belgrade and Pet-

rograd without consequence.

There is no evidence whatsoever that the Serbian state was behind the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. First of all, the archduke was probably the most pro-Slavic of the royal family. The Austrian government rejected the idea that Serbia was in any way involved (Fromkin, 2004: 169). The Hungarians and Germans had an interest in his demise, not the Slavic states. Secondly, Serbia had lost a huge number of men in the two Balkan wars that ended just a few years before. Serbia was broke and bleeding, desperately requiring a long stretch of peace to recover. To believe she had any interest in provoking Austria, with German backing no less, is doubtful.

Third, the demands of Vienna were absurd and designed to give Vienna an excuse for war. In the ultimatum, Vienna sought the ability to suppress whatever publications or political groups they chose in Serbia; oversight of Serbian education (especially history) and the right to remove any Serbian politician from office. Strangely, they told Belgrade who to arrest for the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand—presumptive heir to the throne. Since Vienna had already concluded that Belgrade was not involved in the killing, this was a deliberate attempt to provoke Serbia. The Russians demanded the papers from this very investigation, which were naturally refused. Worse, Vienna demanded that anyone expressing hostility to Austria-Hungary needed to be reported, and, probably more absurd of all, that Vienna's recent absorption of Serbian areas, especially Bosnia, be accepted as legitimate.

In other words, to avoid the war Vienna desperately wanted and needed, Serbia would have to become a voluntary colony of Vienna. These demands were read with shock and dismay in Berlin, and the kaiser asked the Austrian general staff to tone down its demands. Regardless, these prove that Austria was the main cause of the war.

British Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith called these demands "bullying and humiliating" and Churchill called it the most "insolent document of its kind ever devised" (all from the Fromkin book, 186-190). The world was stunned to learn that Serbia accepted most of these demands, except the one giving Austria the right to involve itself in criminal investigations in Serbia.

Serbia had sold off its independence to Austria to avert war. Of course, Austria invaded regardless (and was defeated). Vienna's disillusioned German allies saw Austrian behavior as immoral to an extreme, and the kaiser argued that Serbia's acceptance of most of these absurd demands meant that Austrian war plans were present from the start.

Was the Archduke a Bad Man, as His Serb Assassin Claimed?

By John Tiffany

"I am not a criminal, for I destroyed a bad man. I thought I was right," said teenaged student Gavrilo Princip (right), alleged by some to have been Jewish, at his trial for killing the archduke and his wife. Since the assassination was a major cause of WWI, the swarthy, tubercular Princip has been called "the man who killed millions with one bullet." Archduke Franz Ferdinand (above), an Austrian, was not anti-Slav or anti-Serb. In fact, he wanted to give autonomy to Bosnia, a territory whose population was 43% Serbian, although it had never been a part of Serbia. Terroristic Serbian nationalists like Princip feared Ferdinand precisely because his liberalism and reform policies would take the wind out of the nationalist movement's sails. Ferdinand, the next in line for the throne of the Austro-Hungarian empire, was no snob either. Of royal blood himself, he fell in love with and insisted on marrying Sophie—a Bohemian Czech (right) who was merely an aristocrat —very much against his royal family's wishes.

Austria needed war and, given Serbia's heroic sacrifice for the sake of peace, forced the issue once all cause for war was gone.

Austria was the European "Turkey." Deeply divided, economically stagnating and facing a Hungarian oligarchy making increasing demands on the German part of the state, war was the only way to better her economic status by taking Balkan resources and solidifying German trade. War would unify many of the constantly bickering ethnicities of the empire and provide a common purpose.

Finally, eliminating Serbia from the Balkans was the only way that Vienna could ensure cheap resources and port cities such as Thessaloniki. The problem was when Russia stated that any invasion of Serbia would force a mobilization from Petrograd, Vienna was placed in an awkward position. That Vienna attacked Serbia regardless of this knowledge proves that Austria fired the first, completely unnecessary shots of the war, and, additionally, that she was aware that a world war could be the result of her shortsighted policies.

As war neared, the initially hawkish chancellor of Germany, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, condemned Vienna for its irresponsibility. Initially an integral part of Austria's aggressive policy, by the early summer of 1914 Bethmann-Hollweg writes to the Austrian general staff that Germany "will not permit itself to be frivolously drawn by Vienna into a world conflagration."

Overdose of Turnips Spurs Mass Protests

In 1916-17, deprived of many goods by the Allied and American blockade, the German leaders decided they had to supply their soldiers first, infuriating the civilian population. The potato crop having failed, large amounts of turnips were planted in their stead, The resulting "turnip winter" meant people had to subsist on turnip bread, turnip soup and whatever else they could make out of this humble vegetable, sapping home front morale. When the deprivation became even worse over the next year, more than 1 million Germans joined in the largest protest since the war began. This cartoon from England's *Puck* magazine made fun of the situation.

Historiography requires a method as serious as its subject matter. For World War I, a single cause, even Austria's insecurity or London's pomposity, is insufficient to make an argument. Vienna was the efficient cause of the war, but the war would have remained a local Balkan conflict had the roots of conflict not been everywhere in Europe. In terms of method, it is best to treat history as the dialectical interchange of the individual and society as well as the social group and the society as a whole. Hence, London banks required the state to impose its regime in Russia and, with luck, Germany. The military elite of Vienna and Paris would, of course, be put out at this, and that level of London's financial monopoly would show the fragile unity of Europe's elite financiers.

Second, that nationalism is not imperialism and in fact, they are opposites. Bulgaria and Serbia were nations, Austria-Hungary and the empire of Russia were not. By definition, an empire is multinational, or else it would just be another nation. Therefore, nationalism and imperialism (that is, empire) are opposites, and normally it is the arrogance of imperial powers that provoke nationalism as a philosophy of resistance. This is essential: Vienna's empire was breaking down in that each of the ethnic groups in that imperium was politically conscious and was often aggrieved with the Viennese bureaucracy. Serbia and Bulgaria, for example, sought indepen- dence and ethnic unity, which was itself a tall order. Empires, on the other hand, are never satisfied with what they possess. Therefore, the moral distinction between the two goals cannot be ignored. The needs of the nation are far more defensible than that of an empire constantly expanding.

Third, given her unique historical position, Germany could be seen as both a nation and an empire. Hemmed in on all sides, Germany was a nation that possessed the economy and industry to become a substantial imperial force. Russia, Austria, France and Britain were most certainly not nation-states, but were empires of long standing.

Finally, in any analysis of World War I, a detailed, specialized focus on each specific empire or nation is required. Without such an approach, nations and empires are reduced to slogans that assume an empire, as a singular unit, makes decisions. In the Austrian empire, for example, the emperor was no dictator. When trying to understand why this empire was so utterly intransigent concerning Serbian growth in the 20th century, the historian must understand the economic demands of Hungary, the view of the army and that of the German bureaucracy, just to name three.

While Britain cared only to use Germany against Rus-

sia and hence eliminate her two most rapidly advancing competitors, Russia and Britain were allies on paper. Petrograd and London had nothing in common and were vehement enemies for most of their existence. In 1905, as Britain and Russia were at war in Japan, Central Asia and China, a growing Germany might begin the process of colonizing Europe herself. This included the Balkans, the bedraggled Austrian empire, parts of Turkey and, if they were lucky, chunks of France. If Germany were largely barred from the Third World, then nothing short of Europe would do as a substitute. Austria was in the same boat, though in her case, keeping Bosnia was too much for her fragile structure.

Germany naively sought to use Austria to fend off Russia while using allies such as Bulgaria to move into the resource-rich Balkans. The one thing both empires had in common was the desire to check Petrograd. France's move toward a pro-Russian position in the late 19th century was not surprising. It is possible that London, seeking Vienna's future in vivid colors, sought Russia over Germany. The bet was that Austria would disintegrate and Germany, fighting Russia, would solve two problems at once. Albion was proven correct on all counts.

Unlike Austria, however, Germany saw the new Balkan states as potential partners rather than obstacles. Germany's confidence is contrasted to Vienna's fragility in how each viewed Serbia or Bulgaria and hence the war itself. In the early 20th century and again in the 1930s, Berlin brought the Balkan nations into economic dependence upon her, which was in the interests of all concerned. The Austrians were upset since German policy permitted the Slavs and Greeks to bypass Vienna and attach themselves to the dynamic Berlin. Leaving Vienna to her own internal contradictions seemed inevitable.

The British empire, unlike the Russian, was a for-profit corporation. Russia's possessions were contiguous to her and were granted either by voluntary consent, such as Georgia or Armenia, or conquest after lengthy warfare, such as the Turkish tribes of Central Asia financed by London. In the Balkans, the Hungarian nobility, long a part of the bourgeoisie, sought expansion into the Balkans to check Russia.

The development of German technology threatened London's dominance. Russia's economy was growing at a massive rate (as was her population), and the tottering Turkish empire meant independence for the Orthodox states of Romania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece. Russia would be the winner, and, in a panic, Britain sought the maintenance of the Turkish empire. Keeping Turkey artificially alive had been Western European policy for some time. Now, France had defected as she, too, saw Germany with alarm. London's banks saw the royalist, traditionalist and rapidly advancing Russia as an alternative to their own usury. The long-term British

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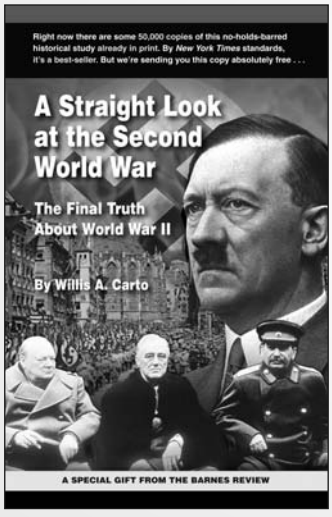
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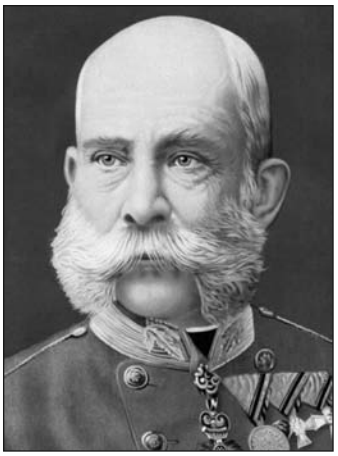

FRANZ JOSEF
Popular Habsburg emperor.

CHARLES I OF AUSTRIA
Last emperor of Austria.

H.H. ASQUITH
British prime minister.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
British Admiralty lord.

idea was to do away with the czar and annex this cornucopia of resources before the Germans could.

Germany and Britain were evenly matched. The Franco-Russian alliance made it impossible for Germany to maintain a war on two fronts. To rely on Vienna shows how fragile the German plan was, and that, since Austria's weakness was well known, Vienna was a liability to her. Worse, the Central Powers not only required a strong Austrian presence, but a strong Turkish one as well, though few at the time could have given this much credence. The fact that the Serbs twice defeated the far larger Austrian forces in 1914 did little but confirm Berlin's fears about their crumbling ally.

The war can only be grasped as caused and concluded by many social forces, personalities and institutions, each defining their interests separately: the public, the state, the empire, ethnicity, the crown, the legislature, the media, the bureaucrats, the military and economic elites, just to name the more important. All of these had their own set of goals that might or might not be identical to the state that they found themselves controlling. The big issue is then how all these groups worked within a global context. In other words, these interests were capable of coming to a compromise that made the war a possibility, then a reality. The titular royal rulers of these empires, almost alone, were the only ruling element that was not enthusiastic about the war.

One of the most important questions about the war is how two important and rapidly growing economies, Russia and Germany, ended up on opposing sides. They had almost all major variables in common and were natural allies. They were both sabotaged by Britain, their monarchical leaders were closely related, and, ideologically, Germany and Russia were very similar. Importantly, they both gave the British Tory nightmares.

Russian economic growth from 1895 to 1914 was roughly 10% yearly, with growth of industry at well over 15%. Germany's numbers are similar. In addition, the oil boom in southern Russia (Baku, in Azerbaijan, more specifically) the British ruling class put the empire on war footing. It is worth noting that Germany and Russia were cooperating in exploiting the Azeri oil fields. Britain spent a fortune arming Japan, Turkey and the Central Asian nomads against Russia as a result. Since Germany had no interest in these regions, her money was well spent in building her industrial and transport infrastructure. (See J.D. Henry, 1905, for an analysis of the oil issue.)

From the British point of view, the clear victory of either Germany or Russia was unacceptable, since the victor would remain an important source of competition. London had no choice but to set these two powers at odds. The fact that Russia and Britain fought on the same side could only be understood by the analysis of Central Asia. The rise of Japan, for example, is primarily because the British were selling Tokyo their own naval secrets, scrap metal and oil from the colonies. Russia fought Japan in 1905-06 because Britain was threatened with Russian eastward expansion and her alliance with China and Tibet.

The fact that Bulgaria sided with the Central Powers is of immense significance, yet only Eric Brose seems to stress this central point. The concept is that if Serbia and Greece were to side with the allies, then Bulgaria, eternally insecure after the Treaty of Berlin cut off huge amounts of her territory, was easy to manipulate. Bulgaria was the Balkan weak link, since she felt herself cheated after the Balkan wars. Bulgaria had a strong army and a firm national pride. The one significant weapon in Vienna's arsenal was that Bulgaria could not fight on the same side as Serbia.

Why did these empires continue the slaughter even when it became clear that the war was in no one's interest? The very fact that all empires involved had elected legisla-

tures thrusts the point home that the ruling classes were far less ready for war than the masses. The masses, prodded by the irresponsible press, were screaming for blood in 1914, yet, Czar Nicholas and his cousin, Wilhelm, were very worried about the consequences.

Meyer answers the question, in part, by dealing with propaganda, absolutely critical to understand the war itself. The creation of the new "information agencies" was the bureaucratic manifestation of this "democratic" form of warfare. Democracy is the culprit, since the masses, the press and politicians—as opposed to the crowned heads who sought peace primarily—were the main cheerleaders.

Meyer's work leads the reader to conclude that which he does not have the heart to say explicitly. The basic conclusions drawn here are, firstly, that the masses that were so important to Wilsonian democratization were easy to manipulate and were overwhelmingly patriotic. Military life was glorified even as the trenches ground up the best of European manhood. Worst of all, the press and the state were easily able to remove questions of money or oligarchy from the table, and impart the impression that the "honor" of the empire was identical with the interests of the average steel worker. The monarchist movement in all European countries had been predicting this for decades. Whoever controls the press, broadly speaking, can control the "democratic will." As it turns out, the emperors were right, but seemed powerless in the face of a huge and well-funded bureaucracy and media.

When the war was over, nothing was the same. While Britain bled severely, she might be seen as a possible "victor." Britain's banks cleaned up as the dazed and bleeding states of Germany, Austria and Russia were too weak to resist. Free trade and liberal democracy became dominant at this time not because there is anything inherently superior to this form of government, but only that it was capable of using its financial resources to restructure the entire planet.

World War I, outside of the immense level of European casualties, was about redrawing the European map. Rome had been the European aspiration since the early middle ages, and Greeks, Austrians, Turks and Russians all looked to this lineage. For the first time since the ancient world, Rome was no longer the normative center of European politics. The "democratic nation," rather than a "Roman empire," became the main focus of power after the war.

The global nature of this war comes into even greater focus when the aftermath is included. Britain, herself suffering from the effects of the war, was alone capable of rebuilding into an empire of significant proportions. Russia, once the Bolsheviks were firmly in charge, expanded to the south. Hitler, and many of his followers, wanted to use

An Assassin's Sandwich?

THE LEGEND HAS ARISEN, and has made its way into history books, that Gavrilo Princip was eating a sandwich at a deli in Sarajevo when Archduke Franz Ferdinand just happened by in his limousine, and Princip seized this opportunity to shoot the heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Fact is, the "sandwich story" first surfaced in 2003 and is entirely made up. Princip was standing outside the deli, talking to a friend, and no contemporary mentions Princip eating anything—least of all a sandwich, as sandwiches were not popular in the Balkans. Perhaps he merely sipped some coffee while he was killing time, since the plan had gone awry (it was a miracle that his target showed up at the spot, after the bungled attempt of another would-be assassin). For many years after the assassination, Princip was celebrated as a national hero of Serbia/Yugoslavia. A museum was dedicated to him in Sarajevo at the corner where the event transpired, along with a wall plaque and his footprints embedded in the pavement. When Yugoslavia disintegrated in the 1990s, war between Bosnia and Serbia ensued. Attitudes changed, and Bosnia then considered Princip a terrorist and a dupe of Serbia. The plaque and footprints were removed, but, shortly after hostilities between Bosnia and Serbia ended, the museum was replaced with one that simply commemorates the event.

PHOTO: When German troops occupied Sarajevo on April 15, 1941, one of the first actions they took was to remove the 1930 Gavrilo Princip plaque that commemorated the 1914 assassination. The memorial plaque was sent to Adolf Hitler aboard his special train in Austria for his 52nd birthday.

Anti-German Hysteria

During World War I, insidious entities within the U.S. government and controlled media created a wild anti-German mood spreading across the country. School districts banned the teaching of German, sauerkraut was renamed liberty cabbage, dachshunds became liberty pups and hamburger was dubbed liberty steak. (Does this ring a bell from several years ago when U.S. propagandists, irritated France was refusing to be drawn into a disastrous intervention in Iraq, insisted on renaming everything that had "France" or "French" in its title?) A spy mania was created, focusing on anyone with a German-sounding surname. The central government's new propaganda office, the Committee on Public Information, hired 75,000 "four-minute men" to deliver brief speeches to theatergoers and encourage them to look for "spies"—such as anyone who "belittles our efforts to win the war."

Above is shown an illustration by Norman Lindsay for *The Bulletin* (1916) that was part of the global anti-German propaganda campaign. The illustration depicts a German soldier skewering a Belgian baby on a bayonet. British newspapers accused German soldiers of many war crimes including gouging out the eyes of civilians, cutting off the hands of boys, raping and sexually mutilating women, giving children grenades for toys and the crucifixion of captured soldiers. Wythe Williams, who worked for *The New York Times*, investigated these stories and reported "that none of the rumors of wanton killings and torture could be verified."

eastern Europe as a means of rebuilding German power. During the Depression, Germany was alone a growing economy. Belgrade, Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia, to name four, thrived on the coattails of Berlin as the Western world declared bankruptcy.

The powers that were now to reshape the world realized that it was only foreign exploitation that could provide the resources to rebuild. The Levant was crucial to international trade while Central Asia linked the Balkans, the Black Sea, India and the Far East in a single horizontal line. Africa was drowning in resources while finance capital was able to skim from the profits of every single investment made globally.

The only good thing that came from this war was the ironic justice that Vienna, which fired the first shots with full knowledge of what was to follow, never returned to Europe. Condemned by history as the cause of the slaughter, the unnatural, synthetic imperium of the Habsburgs would never be seen again. Unfortunately, the communist empire of Lenin and the materialist, Darwinian and mercantile empire of the Rothschilds were all that existed to replace it. The failure of the resulting liberal experiment throughout Europe in the 1930s brought these two empires together and, once again, the cream of Europe was sent to an early grave so that London, Washington and Moscow could determine the globe's history until this very day. ✦

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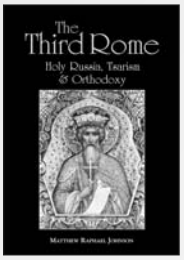

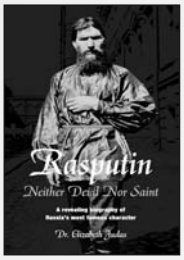

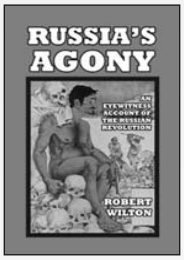

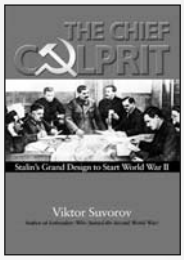

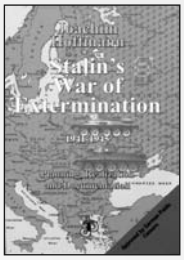

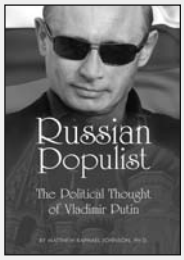

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Russia vs the Ottomans and the Quest for the Turkish Straits

The destruction and dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, the only "secular" Islamic power center for hundreds of years, by the Allies after World War I fragmented the whole Muslim world, with the miserable consequences we live with to this day.

By Daniel Michaels

Two new books based on Russian and Turkish sources argue that imperial Russia, like all the other European imperialist powers, must also bear responsibility for the outbreak of World War I by virtue of the fact that Russia's diplomatic and military ministries had developed and set in motion provocative plans to seize the Turkish Straits and Constantinople from the disintegrating Ottoman empire. Both books emphasize the supreme importance of Russia's eternal goal of securing the Turkish Straits as well as Constantinople, the "Second Rome," under Russian control—more important even than the unification of the South Balkan Slavs with the East Slavs. The main targets of Russian ambition underlying this novel contention were in the Middle East and in the final disposition of the Ottoman empire, not in Central Europe.

The Russian Origins of the First World War by American historian Sean McMeekin argues that the traditional Great Russian nationalism that prevailed during czarist times was the driving force behind Russia's World War I war goals. A second book by Sergei Zakhrevich, entitled *Stalin's Bosphorus Campaign and the Collapse of Operation Groza*, agrees with McMeekin in blaming Russia for aggressive actions that contributed to the outbreak of World War I but instead of Russian nationalism as the driving force, Zakhrevich maintains that Stalin conceived the Bosphorus Campaign as part of Operation Groza (the attack on Europe) as early as the mid-1920s. Stalin's goals before, during and after World War II, according to Zakharevich, remained precisely the same as those of Czar Nicholas. Stalin, in Zakharevich's opinion, always acted more like a Russian czar than a world communist leader.

Historian McMeekin defines Russia's unchanging historical goals thusly:

> For Russia, the war of 1914 was always principally about the Ottoman inheritance—about Constantinople and the straits. In pursuit of this great strategic prize, at a moment that seemed uniquely propitious for enlisting British and French power to neutralize the mounting German threat to Russia's ambitions, Sazonov, the Russian foreign minister, and the generals at Stavka had plunged Europe into the greatest catastrophe of modern times. (233)

Which is to say that Russia cleverly kept feeding British and French fears of Wilhelmine Germany's growing industrial strength and attendant ambitions in the early 20th century in order to conceal her own dream of taking possession of the straits and Constantinople away from Turkey herself. Erstwhile Russian ambassador to the Sublime Porte Michael de Giers put it more bluntly:

> We need a strong boss ruling over Constantinople, and since we cannot let any other power assume this role, we must take her for ourselves. For us to accomplish this without waging war on Turkey would, of course, be impossible. (p. 98)

World War I was not just the war fought by Britain, France, Russia and their lesser allies, backed by the United States, against Germany and the Austro-Hungarian empire in mainland Europe but it was also the war fought at the same time and by the same allies against the remnants of the Ottoman empire in the Middle East. This article deals chiefly with that part of the war in the Middle East, where the United States played a much smaller role

The Turkish Straits are a series of waterways in Turkey connecting the Aegean and Mediterranean seas to the Black Sea. They consist of 1) the Dardanelles, 2) the Sea of Marmara and 3) the Bosphorus. Russia, having few ports that are ice-free during the entire year, has long considered the Turkish Straits vital to its national security. Thus it has fought numerous wars over its history for control of the straits. Without access to the Turkish Straits, Russian fleets can be efficiently penned up.

but inherited all the hatred, minority problems, sectarian wars, historical animosities and hostilities left unresolved by Britain, France and the others in the Treaty of Sèvres in 1920. The United States was even excluded from participation in the Sèvres conferences, as was Russia for having negotiated with the Ottomans in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918.

Some of imperial Russia's national interests in the Middle East were vital to the Russian economy. The assurance that the Turkish Straits would always be open and accessible to Russia was of course of prime importance, whereas control of Constantinople and the Hagia Sophia, which had served as an Eastern Orthodox cathedral and seat of the Patriarchate of Constantinople for over 1,000 years, was also a Russian dream. Beyond this, Russia claimed sections of Turkish territory, occupied north Persia militarily and secured the Caucasus by force. It mattered far less to Russia in Europe proper whether Poland, for example, was ruled by Petrograd or Berlin providing only that Poland not be independent. (216) However, Britain has always insisted that Poland must continue to exist as a *cordon sanitaire* between Russia and Germany.

By the dawn of the 20th century, Europe, including czarist Russia, was at the peak of her power. Through their colonies and home industries, Europeans literally ruled the world. However, as historian McMeekin shows, Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Russia and the rest could never get along with each other. Each was in competition with the other in empire building and in the further accumulation of wealth and power. The Ottoman empire was tottering and no longer able to defend its territory. The European powers were circling over the Ottoman carrion to partake of the spoil—none more so than

The Dogs of War

"Russia preparing to release the Balkan dogs of war, while Britain warns him to take care." (The dog collars are marked, left to right, Herzegovina, Servia, Montenegro and Bosnia.) This *Punch* cartoon from June 17, 1876, expressed the British concern that a war against the Ottomans in the Balkans could dangerously destabilize the region. From 1568 to 1917, Orthodox Christian Russia and the Muslim Ottoman empire fought over a dozen wars for control of the Turkish Straits, which comprise the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles. (See map on page 25.) Strategically positioned on this waterway, Constantinople, which fell to the Turks in 1453, was for centuries the seat of the Byzantine empire. Russia had always seen itself as the inheritor of the traditions and culture of the Byzantines. Of course Russia was always looking for access to the Mediterranean and warm water ports at which to base its fleets. The Turkish Straits were the only way out of the Black Sea for Russia, and control of this area was considered a national necessity. Even today Russia is insistent on controlling this region, hence one of the reasons for the conflict today in Ukraine (and the Crimea), which sits atop the Black Sea and provides Russia with a port for its powerful Mediterranean fleet.

the Russians, say McMeekin and Zakharevich; none more so than Great Britain, say the Turks; and none more so than any of the other imperialist powers, says this writer. Imperial Russia's designs on Constantinople and the Turkish Straits were no more war provoking than, for example, Britain's role in the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, her occupation of Mesopotamia, Constantinople, Palestine and her interventions in the governments of Iran and Iraq. Turkey to this day holds Britain most responsible for the destruction of the last great Islamic world power—the Ottoman empire.

Underlying and aggravating these historical events was a pan-Slav movement, fanned by Russia and Serbia. It is now known, for example, that both the Serbian government and the Russian military attaché in Belgrade had previous knowledge of the plot by the Serbian Black Hand organization to assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the dual monarchy, on June 28, 1914.

In 1908 Britain joined with Russia and France in a Triple Entente, ostensibly to act as a counterforce to Germany's alliance with the Austro-Hungarian empire. The earlier Franco-Russian military alliance (1892-1917), aimed at suppressing German ambitions, had already made France Russia's principal ally until the revolution of 1917. And when in 1913 Prussian Gen. Liman von Sanders was appointed to reorganize the Ottoman army, the lineup of the warring parties of World War I was clearly defined.

In 1913, Russia had introduced a major reform, called the Russian Army's Great Program of 1913, which threatened to make Germany's Schlieffen Plan obsolete. The crisis peaked on July 29, 1914, when the czar, in response to the Austro-Hungarian mobilization, ordered a general mobilization of the Russian army. If these Russian programs had been fully implemented, the Russian army would have been in Berlin even before the Germans were in Paris. When Russia refused Germany's request to halt its mobilization, Germany undertook her own mobilization. Britain and France, together with their worldwide colonies, then declared war on Germany. Moreover, as

McMeekin notes, the Russian population and the size of its army had been growing at such a rapid rate in the pre-World War I period that the entire European balance of power had shifted in Russia's favor. Her population, then of about 200 million, and her army of more that a million were about triple the size of Germany's.

"So far from willing the war," McMeekin writes, "the Germans went into it kicking and screaming as the Austrian noose snapped shut around their necks."

Because of the relatively primitive communications and industrial conditions prevailing in Russia as compared with those in Germany, combined with the greater distances involved, mobilization of the Russian army inevitably meant war. German Gen. Helmuth von Moltke said of reversing Russian mobilization:

> Your majesty, it cannot be done. The deployment of millions cannot be improvised. These arrangements took a whole year of intricate labor to complete, and once settled, cannot be altered. (41)

American advisor to President Wilson, "Colonel" House, had correctly assessed the impending disaster, saying, "It is militarism run stark mad. . . . Whenever England consents, France and Russia will close in on Germany and Austria." The behavior of the major European leaders in those heady days bordered on a madness induced by an excess of greed and self-righteousness that lent truth to the ancient admonition that "those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

The undisputed accomplishments and refinements of European civilization at this high point in its history, including those of imperial Russia, had created an arrogance and greed in its leaders that blinded them to the consequences of the world war that they themselves were unknowingly creating. Indeed, Turkey, formerly the central governing power of the Ottoman empire, was much more aware of the potential danger of an unwanted war than were the Europeans, since they had been fighting Russian, British, Italian and French encroachments for many years. Indeed, there had already been 12 Russo-Turkish wars since the 16th century.

When war was formally declared, Czar Nicholas II innocently proclaimed:

> It will not be the first time that Russia's valiant arms overcame the Turkish hordes and chastised this insolent enemy of our motherland. Together with all the Russian nations we believe without fail that Turkey's ruthless intervention in the present conflict will only accelerate her submission to fate and open up Russia's path toward the realization of the historic task of her ancestors along the shores of the Black Sea. (114)

The Russo-Turkish Wars

1 Russo-Turkish War of 1568-70
The Ottoman empire was defeated militarily by Russia, but the war was a victory for Ottoman commercial interests.

2 Russo-Turkish War of 1676-81
Resulted in the Treaty of Bakhchisarai, which ended the war between Russia, the Ottoman empire and the Crimean khanate. Sides agreed to a 20-year truce and accepted the Dnieper River as the demarcation line between the Ottoman empire and Moscow's territorial holdings.

3 Russo-Turkish War of 1686-1700
Russia—with the help of Habsburg Austria, Poland-Lithuania and Venice—got the Ottomans to cede Azov, the Taganrog Fortress, Pavlovsk and Mius to Russia.

4 Russo-Turkish War of 1710-11
Ottoman victory. War resulted because the Ottomans had given asylum to the king of Sweden after the Great Northern War. The Ottomans won, and Russian gains from the Russo-Turkish War of 1686-1700 were reversed.

5 Austro-Russian–Turkish War of 1735-39
The war was fought between Russia (with Austria), the Ottoman empire and Persia. The Russians were looking to limit Turkish influence in Persia, stop attacks by Crimean Tatars and gain access to the Black Sea. The war was a draw.

6 Russo-Turkish War of 1768-74
Ottoman defeat brought southern Ukraine, Crimea and the upper northwestern part of the north Caucasus into the sphere of influence of the Russian empire.

7 Russo-Turkish War of 1787-92
Russia with Austria resisted Ottoman attempts to reverse losses from the previous Russo-Turkish war.

8 Russo-Turkish War of 1806-12
This Napoleonic-era war found France and the Ottomans allied against Russia. Russia won and gained areas where today exist Georgia and Moldavia.

9 Russo-Turkish War of 1828-29
A Russian victory gave it most of the western shore of the Black Sea and the mouth of the Danube. Turkey recognized Russian sovereignty over Armenia. Serbia won autonomy.

10 Crimean War (1853-56)
Russia lost to an alliance of France, Britain, the Ottoman empire and Sardinia. Militarization of the Black Sea region was forbidden, and Russia lost Moldavia and Wallachia.

11 Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78
Russia came to the aid of Balkan Christian countries that were alleging Turkish atrocities. Russia's sphere of influence was increased in the Balkans and Caucasus.

12 WWI: Caucasus Campaign (1914-18)
Lackluster, poorly managed Russian participation ended when the Bolsheviks pulled Russia out of the war. However, the communists soon emerged as a power in the region.

The war situation was especially complicated because the nationalistic "Young Turks," led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Enver Pasha, were convinced that Germany would win and sought German aid in the defense of Russian interests in the Turkish Straits, Gallipoli and other hot points in the Middle East. To this end, on Aug. 1 Germany and the Ottoman empire signed a secret alliance that later would prove a disaster to Turkey.

Russian leadership at the time of World War I recognized the need of naval power as the best solution to achieving such control. England, Russia's ally and the greatest naval power of the day, had indeed promised to provide the czar with up to four dreadnoughts for that purpose since the straits were essential if England hoped to supply her Russian ally by sea. By 1917 Russia had built and launched her own dreadnought, christened *Empress Catherine II*, to support the Russian High Command's plan for an amphibious assault on the straits that summer. A special Russian division, the Czargradsky, had also been built up to spearhead the planned attack on Constantinople, the focal point of Eastern Christianity that the Russians fondly called Czargrad.

However, when the German-Ottoman military alliance was concluded, Britain abruptly canceled the naval agreement with Turkey. In April 1915 Britain and her Australian and New Zealand colonials launched the costly, but ultimately unsuccessful Gallipoli Campaign, the purpose of which was to keep the straits open, take Constantinople, and win full Russian allegiance and support by offering Russia these as war prizes if the campaign succeeded.

Historian McMeekin argues that long-standing Russian imperialistic policies aimed at the acquisition of a reliable outlet to the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans with its crown jewel Constantinople contributed much more to the outbreak of World War I than German ambitions did. Russia has wanted control, if not possession, of them for centuries, during and after World War I, during and after World War II as revealed in the Stalin-Molotov-Hitler talks of 1938-39, and during the Cold War to ensure free access to the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the major trade routes, but it has lacked the military power to take them.

Stalin renewed Russia's insistence on occupying and fortifying these critical points again in 1950, adding that the Soviet Union should also be given the right to occupy Libya, a former fascist stronghold on the Mediterranean. In June 1941 Hitler answered Stalin's demands by launching Operation Barbarossa. In March 1947 President Truman responded with the Truman Doctrine with respect to the security of Greece and Turkey.

By 1916 the war in the Middle East began to go badly for the British. Turkish troops forced the Brits to withdraw from both Gallipoli and Kut, the latter witnessing the largest mass surrender of British troops between Yorktown in 1783 and Singapore in 1942. On the European front, too, Britain and France suffered heavy losses in seesawing battles that yielded only pitifully small gains. Meanwhile, Russian forces were doing much better. It was at this diplomatically inopportune time that Sir Mark Sykes and François Georges Picot chose to implement the Sykes-Picot-Sazonov Agreement to partition the Ottoman Empire. Initially, Russia was to get Istanbul, the Turkish Straits and the Ottoman Armenian vilayets while Britain and France divvied up other choice parts of the now-defunct empire.

In March 1917, just when the war was turning in Russia's favor, the first stage of the Russian Revolution, called the February Revolution, exploded as a result of which the czar was forced to abdicate and a provisional government was installed. Then, in November 1917, the so-called October Revolution, the full-scale Russian (communist) Revolution, occurred and immediately changed the course of the war and of history to that date. The provisional government was soon removed and replaced by a Bolshevik government, which under Lenin and Trotsky immediately took Russia out of the war.

Under these radically changed circumstances Russian Foreign Minister Sazonov's name was even removed from the Sykes-Picot Agreement, and Russia was denied possession of Constantinople and the straits. Moreover, British Field Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener was fearful that Russia would emerge from the war as Britain's main antagonist. When the Bolsheviks exposed the agreement in both the English and Russian press, the British were embarrassed, the Arabs dismayed and the Turks delighted. Many therefore view the agreement as a turning point in Western-Arab relations in that it negated the promises made to the Arabs for a national Arab homeland in the area of Greater Syria. Nor would the Soviet Union receive control of the straits and Constantinople. Soon after the war ended, the Sykes-Picot Agreement was annulled and superseded by the Sèvres Treaty, which better represented the new international realities. It was decided at Sèvres that navigation was to be open in the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara at all times to all vessels regardless of flag. This policy has remained in effect even after Turkey became a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Just as the Treaty of Versailles had concentrated on the destruction and dismemberment of imperial Germany and in demanding huge reparations in gold and in kind from defeated Germany, the next Allied settlement with

the Ottomans, the Sèvres Treaty of 1920, also ignored the Kurdish, Armenian, Zionist, Greek and other pressing minority problems in the Middle East in order to concentrate on the financial and territorial rewards for the victorious Allies. First, Britain, France and Italy signed a Tripartite Agreement confirming Britain's oil and commercial concessions, and all former German enterprises in the Ottoman empire were turned over to a Tripartite corporation. Britain then welshed on promises made through T.E. Lawrence for a national Arab homeland in Greater Syria as recompense for their having sided with British forces against the Ottoman empire. The Allies took control over the defeated Ottoman empire's finances, its national budgets, laws and regulations, and total management of the Ottoman Bank. Thus in time the badly used Arab and other indigenous peoples gradually turned to violent acts of resistance and defiance against their English "gentlemen" overlords.

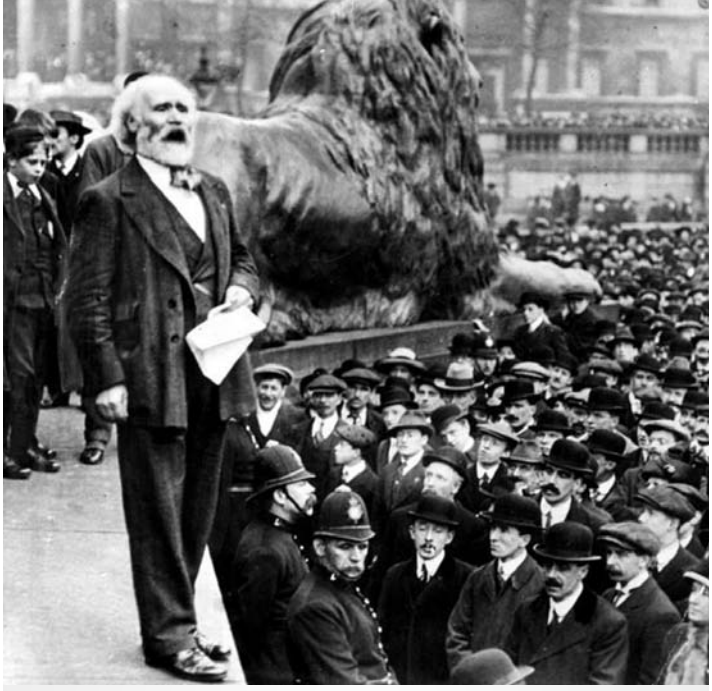
When Russia withdrew from the war, Britain and France were compelled to fight a single-front war against the Germans, who, greatly relieved in the east, reorganized to face the Western Allies. Whether by design, British diplomacy or chance, the United States declared war against Germany in April 1917, and American doughboys began to fill the void caused by the withdrawal of the Russians. Failing to keep Russia in the war, the Western Allies labeled Trotsky and his group German agents. To the extent that the German government had secretly supported Trotsky financially and in other ways, he was indeed a German agent.

But whereas the Germans thought they were using him as a catalyst to foment a revolution that would compel Russia to abandon the war, Lenin and Trotsky had their own plans for a revolution that would eventually engulf all of Europe, including their German sponsors.

In conclusion, the short-sighted agreements (Treaty of Versailles, the Sykes-Picot Agreement and Sèvres), devised by the Allies, were later to provide the groundwork for World War II, communism and the "war against terrorism." Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty, assigning all guilt for the war to Germany, inexplicably written and introduced by two distinguished Americans, John Foster Dulles and Norman Davis, read:

> The Allied and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Most historians now agree that there was enough guilt



Resisting the Slaughter

World War I was a particularly senseless slaughter, and it had its share of resisters. During it, 7,500 conscientious objectors were jailed in America, plus others were imprisoned for merely speaking out against the war. Eugene V. Debs spent more than two years behind bars for urging men to resist the draft. (By the way, draft resistance is perfectly legal—all you have to do is to not step forward when ordered to do so.) Still in his cell for sedition in 1920, with the war long over, he got close to 1 million votes for president. Three were killed and many injured in the "Green Corn Rebellion" of some 500 protesters arrested in 1917. Resisters were jailed in Germany and Russia, but the biggest, best-organized resistance movement was in the UK. Britain had not been attacked, and Germany hoped she would stay out of the war. But the UK jumped into the quarrel on the basis that Belgium's neutrality had been violated, but many Britons felt their nation should mind its own business. The uneducated but eloquent, red-bearded Keir Hardie (shown above addressing a crowd in London's Trafalgar Square in a Herald & Times Group photo) swayed crowds with his pro-peace rhetoric. By 1915 when he died, still in his 50s, despairing that workingmen were killing one another instead of fighting for their rights, his beard was white. By war's end, 20,000 Brits had defied the draft, and many had refused "alternative service." More than 6,000 were jailed. There are scads of monuments to those who fought in the wars—any wars—but peace monuments can probably be counted on the fingers of one hand, and even those do not honor the resisters.

to be shared by all the participants in World War I, most of whom were more concerned with empire building and war profiteering than in peace making. Historian McMeekin's main contribution is in describing imperial Russia's lesser-known expansionist dreams, including especially vis-a-vis the straits and Constantinople. Historian McMeekin, by virtue of his arguments and excellent writing style, does succeed in lessening the responsibility of Austria-Hungary and Germany in World War I by including imperial Russia in the list of the opportunistic guilty.

Because the overwhelming majority of the American people had been opposed to intervention in World War I, they demanded a congressional investigation to determine the role war profiteering played in our involvement. In 1934 the Nye Committee (named after its chairman, Sen. Gerald Nye) was established to do just that. After a year of study the committee documented the huge profits that arms factories had garnered. It found that bankers had pressured Wilson to intervene in the war in order to protect their loans abroad, mostly to Britain. It also determined that the arms industry had engaged in price fixing and had excessive influence on American foreign policy up to and during the war. The committee concluded that America entered the war for profit, not policy—because it was in American commercial interest for the United Kingdom not to lose.

After World War II Stalin's immediate goal remained the Turkish Straits. It was precisely because of the dictator's obsession with taking possession of the straits that he, together with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, helped initiate, encourage and support the communist side in the Greek civil war and simultaneously increase his aid to the Iranian Communist Party. Without foreseeing the consequences of his aggressive action, Stalin had initiated the Cold War. In March 1947, America's new president, Harry Truman, responded with the Truman Doctrine to strengthen the security of Greece and Turkey.

To prevent this from ever happening again, Congress passed the neutrality acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1939. Nonetheless, it did happen again and, by 1941, the United States was involved in what is now known as WWII. ✦

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The Untold Truth About the Bolshevik Revolution

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First time ever reviewed in the English language:
The great Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's banned book on
Russian-Jewish relations & the Christian holocaust

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—whose *Gulag Archipelago* blew the lid off the Soviet death camp system for the entire world to see—was a Nobel Prize winner. He is still the only Russian author to become a bestseller in the West. Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled *Two Hundred Years Together*. Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused an uproar and volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union,* was suppressed in the West due to pressure from international Zionism. Looking to make sure people had access to the information in the massive book, German historian Udo Walendy reviewed the German translation of the banned book and prepared a detailed review. What you see in this September/October 2008 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW is Walendy's groundbreaking work. Broken into 16 sections, the issue covers: The Communist October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in communism; The February 1917 Revolution; the Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Participation in the Red Army; Jewish Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Post WWI Germany; and seven more eye-opening chapters. So here it is: the only full-length English analysis of Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union*. It's a perfect gift for a college or high school student, library, college professor, history teacher, amateur or professional historian etc. So get lots of extra copies. Bulk sale prices: 1-3 copies are $8 each; 4-7 copies are $7 each; 8-19 copies are $6 each; 20 or more are just $5 each. S&H included inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) To order your copies of this issue, send payment using the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Please remember to specify the *September/October 2008 edition*. See this and hundreds more Revisionist items online at www.barnesreview.org.

Who was behind Gavrilo Princip?

By John Tiffany

Gavrilo Princip was certainly no lone nut. For starters, he was just one of a team of six hit men strung out along the route of the archduke's motorcade. The idea was, if one assassin didn't get the duke, another one would. On Saturday, June 28, 1914, the duke and his wife were murdered. Princip and Nedeljko Cabrinovic were captured by the police. Their lips were sealed. But Danilo Ilic was picked up in a sweep. He broke ranks and revealed the names of the hit squad. Muhamed Mehmedbasic, the lone Muslim in the bunch, managed to escape to Serbia. But Veljko Cubrilovic, Vaso Cubrilovic, Cvijetko Popovic and Misko Jovanovic were arrested and charged with treason and murder.

Ilic was in charge of the murder squad. (Harry Elmer Barnes cites a Tehabrinovitch and Trifun Grabezh as among the hit men.) But Ilic answered to Milas Ciganovic, who reported to Voja Tankosic, who reported to Col. Dragutin Dimitrijevic, known as Apis, the Serbian chief of the Intelligence Division of the General Staff. (The origin of the monicker is uncertain: Some say Apis's stocky physique gave him a fancied resemblance to the Egyptian bull god, others that he was a tireless "busy bee," *apis* being the Latin for bee.) Apis had been one of the leaders of the brutal, despicable murder-and-mutilation conspiracy that wiped out the Serbian ruling dynasty in 1903.

All these men belonged to the secret society *Ujedinjenje ili smrt*, or "Union or Death," *aka* the Black Hand.

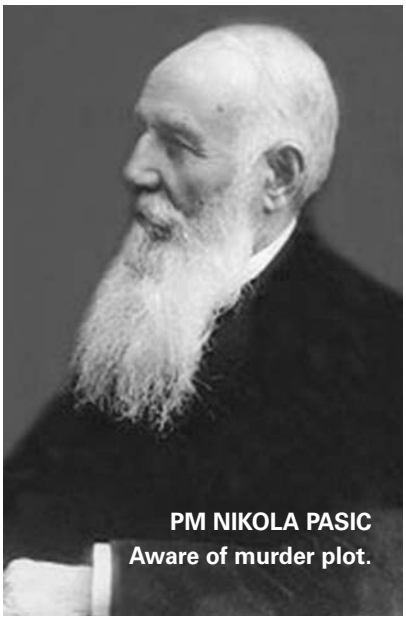
Among the Black Hand membership of about 100,000 were many top officials of the Serbian army and administration. Says Dr. Barnes, "They were encouraged in their activity by Russian funds, the instigation of secret Russian agents and the definite understanding between the Serbian and Russian governments that Russia would intervene to protect Serbia against any just punishment by the Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy" (*The Genesis of the World War*, Alfred A. Knopf, 1926, 156-7).

The killers were armed with revolvers and small bombs from the Serbian State Armory at Kragujevac. Each was issued a small vial of cyanide and instructed to commit suicide after the assassination, so that the crime could not be traced back to Serbia. The Black Hand also had connections within the Serb Customs Service, allowing them to smuggle arms into neighboring Austrian Bosnia. The Serbian government ensured that there was virtually no paper trail that would link itself to the assassins, but according to Christopher Clark in *The Sleepwalkers: How*

According to researchers, higher-ups in the Serbian government were well aware of the plot to assassinate the Austrian archduke in 1914. In fact they had actively participated in its development. When Serbian Prime Minister Nikola Pasic started getting antsy that the truth of Serbia's connection to the assassination would be uncovered, he ordered that Col. Dragutin Dimitrijevic, chief of the Intelligence Division of the Serbian General Staff (shown above), be eliminated to hide the dark truth.

Europe Went to War in 1914: "It is virtually certain that [Serbian Prime Minister Nikola] Pasic was informed of the plan in some detail." (56) Ciganovic was a friend and confidant of Pasic.

The entire Serbian Cabinet, by the end of May or beginning of June 1914 knew about the plot, nearly a month before the assassination took place, according to Ljuba Jovanovitch: "Pasic said to us that certain persons were making ready to go to Sarajevo to murder Franz Ferdinand." Pasic also said that "[H]e should issue instructions to the frontier authorities on the Drina to prevent the crossing over of the youths who had already set out from Belgrade for that purpose. But the frontier authorities themselves belonged to the [Black Hand] and did not carry out [the] instructions but reported . . . that the instructions had reached them too late, because the youths had already crossed over."



PM NIKOLA PASIC
Aware of murder plot.

Aside from issuing these instructions, which may have merely been a cover, the Serbian government took no steps either to frustrate the plot or to warn the Austrian government of the danger.

Says Barnes: "From reliable Serbian sources the writer learned in the summer of 1926 that the Serbian king and crown prince were also thoroughly acquainted with the plot before its execution, and that the crown prince gave presents to the plotters and helped support their chief publication."

By 1916, says Barnes:

> [It] began to appear that there was a reasonable prospect that the Central Powers would win the war, and particularly that Austria would conquer Serbia. Pasic and his associates were panic stricken lest in such an eventuality the Austrian government should take up once more the question of the responsibility for the murder plot of 1914 and discover the complicity of the Serbians. Hence it was decided that Dimitrijevic must be removed. . . . At first an attempt was made to assassinate Dimitrijevic, but this failed. The Serbian government then resorted to a faked-up charge of treason and condemned Dimitrijevic to death by what was a most notorious and obvious process of judicial murder. He was shot at Saloniki in June 1917.

As to the degree of direct Russian responsibility for the assassination plot, Barnes goes on: "The Russian minister in Belgrade, Baron Nicholas Genrikhovich Hartwig, was informed of the plot long before its execution. Col. Bozine Simitch, Bogitshevitch and Leopold Mandl have shown that Dimitrijevic worked in collusion with Artmanov, the Russian military attache in Belgrade. Alexander Izvolsky reports that just after the assassination he received a messenger from the king of Serbia to the effect that 'we (the Serbians) have just done a good piece of work.' This would seem to indicate that Izvolsky must have been informed of the plot in advance of the assassination."

It is asserted by Col. Simitch and Mandl that Dimitrijevic held up the plans for the plot until the Russian military attache got in touch with Minister Hartwig and with St. Petersburg and received Russian approval, a Russian subsidy and the promise of Russia to intervene to protect Serbia from Austria. Clearly at least an influential segment of the Russian military were cognizant of and approved the plot.

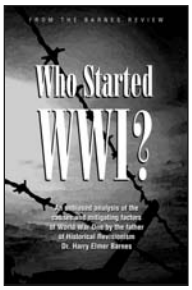
Additional evidence of the guilt of the Serbian government comes from its remiss conduct after the slaying. Two days after the murder the Austrian minister at Belgrade asked the Serbian government what measures had been already taken or were proposed to investigate the responsibility for the crime and to punish the guilty. The government replied, "Up till now, the police have not occupied themselves with the affair." Nor would they so occupy themselves for at least the next three weeks. By then it was too late to avert war. Meanwhile the Serbian press glorified the killings and proclaimed the act a noble patriotic achievement.

As for Germany, she had no part in formulating the Austrian ultimatum against Serbia, regarded it as too harsh, held the Serbian reply adequate and disapproved the Austrian declaration of war against Serbia. But the Austrian limited war to humiliate or punish Serbia did not necessitate a general European or world war. Rather, it was the unjustifiable intervention of Russia, egged on by France, that produced the wider conflict. ✦

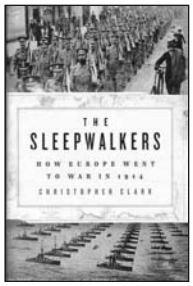
Sleepwalkers (softcover, 697 pages, #683, $20 minus 10% plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-7730-77 Mon.-Thu. toll free to charge. See www.barnesreview.com.

John Tiffany is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

BOOKS ON THE WORLD WAR 1 ERA



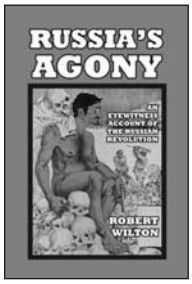
Who Started World War One? WWI: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war"—that is what we have been told by those who wrote the history of World War I. But how much blame should Germany really bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France? What was the complex set of circumstances that blew out of control after the assassination of an archduke of Austria-Hungary? What other options were left to the nations involved? How did England and Germany get involved in these matters? And why were Russia and France so eager for a fight? Follow along as Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes walks us through the complex history of the time—from the perspective of each of the participant nations. Softcover, 60 pages, #530, *$6* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



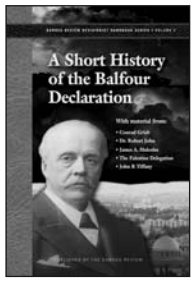
The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914. After a century, World War I remains the ultimate historical whodunit. How did Europe commit collective suicide, drowning centuries of progress in the bloodletting of 1914-18? *The Sleepwalkers* is historian Christopher Clark's riveting account of the explosive beginnings of WWI. Drawing on new scholarship, Clark offers a fresh look at WWI, focusing not on the battles and atrocities of the war itself, but on the complex events and relationships that led a group of well-meaning leaders into brutal conflict. Clark traces the paths to war in a minute-by-minute, action-packed narrative that cuts between the key decision centers in Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, London and Belgrade, and examines the decades of history that drove the events of 1914 and details the misunderstandings and unintended signals that pushed the crisis. Softcover, 697 pages, #683, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Myth of German Villainy. As the title indicates, this book is about the mischaracterization of Germany as history's ultimate villain. The official story of Western Civilization in the 20th century casts Germany as the disturber of the peace in Europe, and the cause of both WWI and WWII, though the facts don't bear that out. During both wars, fantastic atrocity stories were invented by the Allied propaganda machine to create hatred of the German people for the purpose of bringing public opinion around to support the wars. The mainstream holocaust propaganda that emerged after World War II further solidified this image of Germany as history's ultimate dastardly villain. Hardback, 454 pages, #647, *$32* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Behind Communism. By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the USSR has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Now completely updated to include postwar communist movements in Eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the Jewish role in communism. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. By Robert Wilton, *The London Times* correspondent in Russia, provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union. Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity, and ends with the optimistic—and incorrect—hope that Bolshevism and communism would be short-lived. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



A Short History of the Balfour Declaration. Few people anywhere have heard of the Balfour Declaration, the history of which is known primarily to students of global affairs. What knowledge there is surrounding its origins is generally restricted to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. But the issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for U.S. entry into WWI and thereby laid the groundwork for WWII and the many global convulsions that followed—including the tension in the Mideast today. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration, devoid of political correctness. Those who want to understand the sources of world conflict need this candid analysis about the secret machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being—and why. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, $12 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Murdering the Czars: The Rothschild Connection

WHY WERE SO MANY RUSSIAN CZARS MURDERED? Why was Rasputin killed? For the same reason World War I was fought: because the Rothschilds wanted to get rid of the State Bank of the Russian Empire and replace it with a Rothschild-owned bank.

By Stephen Goodson

RASPUTIN

In the TBR article of March/April 2014 "Émigré Russian Fascists from Revolution to World War II" it was mentioned that Prince Felix Yusupov bribed officials with some of his jewels while escaping from Russia. In the massive Moika Palace, Yusupov's former home and now a museum, there is a Moorish drawing room, where he often sat and lovingly handled his mother's magnificent jewelry collection.

My aunt Belle Sparkes, a coloratura opera singer, became a close friend of the Yusupov family in the 1920s and 1930s while she was residing in Paris. Among her papers I recently came across a visiting card with the inscription "*Quelque fleurs pour la fleur de la jeunesse*. Felix" (A few flowers for the flower of youth. Felix.) My aunt also frequently vacationed at Yusupov's holiday home in Calvi on the northwest coast of Corsica.

Yusupov's claim to fame rests on his participation in the murder of Grigori Rasputin,[1] Czarina Alexandra's confidant and healer of her son, Alexei, who suffered from hemophilia. He purportedly involved himself in this plot in order to save the Russian empire (and his considerable estates). At that time it was believed that Yusupov was the richest man in Russia, whose wealth was estimated at around $100 billion in today's values and exceeded that of the czar. However, Yusupov's role as a political intriguer does not accord with his acknowledged lifestyle of a modern-day jet setter. Recent research[2] has revealed that he was merely a facilitator who provided the venue for the murder at the Moika Palace. Rasputin was invited on the false pretense that he would meet Yusupov's wife, Princess Irina, who was staying in the Crimea at that time.

Rasputin failed to partake of the proffered red wine and cakes laced with cyanide and, eventually, was killed by a .455-inch non-jacketed lead bullet fired into his forehead from a Webley revolver used by a British officer of the Secret Intelligence Service, Lt. Oswald Rayner. Rayner had studied with Yusupov at Oxford, where Yusupov studied fine arts at University College during the years 1909-13. Oxford was a well-known recruiting ground for agents and spies, and Yusupov, who spoke fluent English (and French), may well have been approached by the British Secret Service Bureau (MI6) while studying there. According to an article in the *Daily Mail* of July 22, 2010,[3] the British Intelligence Bureau head, Mansfield Cumming, ordered three of his agents to eliminate Rasputin in December 1916. Such an order would without doubt have ultimately emanated from the Rothschilds, as the following paragraphs will elucidate.

The bigger picture reveals that much higher stakes were at play. Since the beginning of the 19th century the British government and its much-vaunted empire had been in thrall to the Rothschild bankers, and more particularly since their seizure of control of the Bank of England after the battle of Waterloo, on June 18, 1815.[4]

At the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815), Nathan Rothschild tried to inveigle Czar Alexander I into joining his embryonic new world order, but Alexander rebuffed his plan and instead established the Holy Alliance consisting of the empires of Austria, Prussia and Russia. What especially enraged Rothschild was Alexander's rejection of an offer to set up a central bank in Russia.[5]

Henceforth the Romanovs became the sworn enemies

of the Rothschilds. Rothschild *agents provocateurs* and political fronts would for the next 100 years continually provoke and implement dissent, unrest, sabotage, strikes, murder and terrorism. They used their British puppets to start the Crimean War (1854-1856) in order to prevent Russia's southward expansion and recovery of lost Slavic lands from the disintegrating Ottoman empire. Rothschild's bagman in New York, Jacob Schiff, was responsible for bankrolling the Japanese government[6] with $200 million in order to start the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. Russia was defeated, but through skillful diplomacy she did not lose any material possessions. However, this war prepared the ground for the October 1905 revolution, which, although crushed, resulted in much bloodshed. The following year the Russian parliament or Duma[7] was inaugurated on May 10, 1906.

The last five czars were all murdered by Rothschild agents using bombs, bullets and poison. In *The Secret World Government* or "The Hidden Hand," Maj. Gen. Count Arthur Cherep-Spiridovich writes as follows:

> Likewise in Russia when Alexander II prepared to sign the constitution, when Stolypin granted the lands to the peasants and wished to nationalize the banks; when Nicholas I practically forbade wars by threatening to "fire on the first who fires" and when Alexander I wished to make Christ the supreme leader instead of the monarchs. All these excellent men were murdered one by one by the Hidden Hand.[8]

In December 1916 Kaiser Wilhelm II sent a peace proposal to his cousin Czar Nicholas II offering to stop the war and a return to their 1914 borders. Inexplicably Nicholas did not react to this generous and reasonable peace offer.[9] Toward the end of 1916 intelligence filtered through that Rasputin, who had expressed pro-German sentiments in the past,[10] was imploring the czarina to stop the war at all costs. The Rothschilds panicked. Russian withdrawal would have meant that their intended collapse of the empire would slip through their fingers and their planned liquidation of their dangerous and detested rival, the State Bank of the Russian Empire[11]—whose destruction was the principal purpose of World War I—would fail. This was why Rasputin had to be murdered.

In March 1917 after the first revolution, Yusupov returned to the Moika Palace and managed to retrieve his mother's jewelry collection and a few valuable paintings. He departed from Yalta in the Crimea in November 1917 on a British battleship, *HMS Marlborough*, and eventually set-

Top is a photo of the author's Aunt Belle Sparkes, taken at the Yusupovs' holiday home at Calvi, Corsica, circa 1930. The man on the left is not Yusupov, but another Russian aristocrat staying in the home. Felix Yusupov spent a considerable amount of time and money trying to help impoverished Russian emigres. Above, a portion of the facade of the Yusupovs' massive Moika Palace in St. Petersburg.

Princess Irina Yusupova—daughter of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich and Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna—with her husband Prince Felix Yusupov, years after their escape from Russia.

Hang the Kaiser . . .
Henry Villard Remembers

A 1917-1918 Ford Model T ambulance for use in a military medical corps. Henry Serrano Villard was a World War I Red Cross ambulance driver in Italy, as was one of his more famous acquaintances, American author Ernest Hemingway.

"The people who were against the war were not too well organized. The theme song of the pacifists was *I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier*. Their demonstrations were on a much smaller scale than the preparedness demonstrations, because preparedness was gradually becoming the great theme of the day. I remember the story of the Belgian children having their hands cut off [by German soldiers], which was a favorite propaganda story at that time. There was terrific indignation about the kaiser, and the slogan, 'Hang the kaiser,' was common everywhere. All of this was designed to stir up the blood, and the cumulative effect was that Americans were very satisfied when we entered the war in 1917." —HENRY S. VILLARD, from a family of pacifists, became the youngest Red Cross ambulance driver in Italy during World War I. He later became the U.S. ambassador to Libya and Senegal.

tled in Rue de la Tourelle, Boulogne-sur-Seine, Paris.

In the Wall Street crash of 1929 Yusupov lost a considerable portion of his fortune. He was therefore obliged to liquidate some of his jewelry in London, but was unable to do so as he had been banned from entering England by the home secretary, John Robert Clynes, because of alleged subversive activities. He then asked my aunt to make several trips across the English Channel, posing as a millionairess, to transport his jewels to the London dealers.[12]

Yusupov continued to live in Paris for the rest of his life and did his best to assist impoverished émigrés. In 1934 his fortune received a considerable boost when he was awarded $27,373 in damages in England and $1 million in an out-of-court settlement from MGM (Metro Goldwyn Mayer), for an entirely spurious insinuation—that his wife had been raped by Rasputin—in the film "Rasputin and the Empress." As a result of this court case a legal precedent was set and all films now carry the disclaimer that "This is a work of fiction. . . . Any resemblance of actual events or persons, living or dead, is entirely coincidental."

On Sept. 27, 1967 Yusupov died in relative obscurity. His wife, Princess Irina, died three years later. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 For a more balanced view of the life of Grigori Rasputin see E. Judas, *Rasputin, Neither Devil Nor Saint*, Life & Liberty Publishing, Murrieta, California, (first published in 1964), 2005, 216 pages. (Available from TBR.)

2 R. Cullen, *Rasputin: The Role of Britain's Secret Service in His Torture and Murder*, Berlin, Dialogue Books, 2010, 256 pp. Richard Cullen was a former Scotland Yard detective.

3 A. Venning, "How Britain's first spy chief ordered Rasputin's murder (in a way that would make every man wince)," *Daily Mail*, July 22, 2010.

4 The Napoleonic wars were fought in order to destroy Napoleon's state bank, the Banque de France, which was established on Jan. 18, 1800.

5 H. Nicolson, *The Congress of Vienna: A Study in Allied Unity: 1812-1822*, Methuen & Co. Ltd., (first published in 1961), 1966, 251-253. The document that Alexander drafted "announced that the three monarchs would remain united 'by bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity' and would regard themselves 'as fathers of families toward their subjects and armies'."

6 *Collective Speeches of Congressman Louis T. McFadden*, Omni Publications, Hawthorne, California, 1970, 299. McFadden said: "Those bankers took money out of this country to finance Japan in a war against Russia."

7 From the Russian verb *dumat*, which means to think or deliberate. See also G. Dobson, St. Petersburg, Adam & Charles Black, London, 1910, 101.

8 Maj.-Gen. Count A. Cherep-Spiridovich, *The Secret World Government or "The Hidden Hand,"* The Anti-Bolshevist Publishing Association, New York, 1926. 41. Not one of these czars reached an old age. Their average age at death was 53.

9 Leon Degrelle, *Hitler Born at Versailles*, Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, Calif., 1987, 182-183.

10 R. Wilton, *The Last Days of the Romanovs; How Tsar Nicholas II and Russia's Imperial Family Were Murdered*, Institute for Historical Review, Newport, Calif., (first published in 1920), 1993, 42.

11 Stephen Goodson, "The Truth About Imperial Russia," August 8, 2012. "http://rense.com/general/95/truthaboutimpruss.html"http://rense.com/general/95/truthaboutimpruss.html.

12 She secreted some of his jewels in her brassiere.

STEPHEN GOODSON is a leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions. He is currently a director of the South African Reserve Bank. He can be contacted at abolish-usury@telkomsa.net. Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by THE BARNES REVIEW.

TARGET AMERIKA!

WWI German attempts to hit the U.S. mainland

DURING WORLD WAR I, few if any Americans feared an enemy attack on U.S. soil. Not unreasonably, the 3,000-mile barrier of the Atlantic Ocean and the limits of military technology at the time inspired their feeling of confidence and complacency. However, unbeknownst to them, German military planners were working feverishly to achieve the unexpected by bringing the war home to the American public.

By Philip Rife

One promising possibility for Germany to attack America during World War I involved an area in which Germany already led the world: dirigibles. The *L-71*, completed in the summer of 1918, was built to specifications that would've permitted a roundtrip mission to North America. Nearly 50% larger than the dirigibles the Germans used to bomb London, the *L-71*'s seven engines could generate a combined total of more than 2,000 horsepower, cruise at a speed of 100 miles per hour (versus a top speed of 65 miles per hour for smaller dirigibles) and carry enough fuel for a trip of an estimated 12,000 miles.[1]

It was hoped the element of surprise would enable the *L-71* to drop its bomb load on a target like New York City and be safely out of range before any fighter planes could be sent against it. Although such attacks might destroy some shipping or hamper American war production, the main goal would be to impact civilian morale and undermine popular support for the war. Unfortunately for Germany, the tide turned against them on the battlefields of Europe before the *L-71* could be dispatched on its historymaking transatlantic mission.

Meanwhile, other German planners envisioned attacking the United States with a revolutionary new fixed-wing bomber.

In 1919, a postwar Allied technical mission to Germany discovered a huge triplane under construction near Cologne. They concluded it was a "heavy-bombing, long-distance machine, alleged to have been intended to bomb New York." This aerial monster was equipped with 10 260-horsepower engines and designed to carry enough fuel for an 80-hour, 6,000-mile flight.[2]

It was as tall as a four-story building with a wingspan of 165 feet, wheels more than eight feet in diameter and a 150-foot-long enclosed fuselage designed for a five-man crew. It was easily the largest plane in the world at the time.[3] (The plane's innovative designer was also reportedly working on a futuristic piece of armament: a small missile guided by radio.)[4]

Despite the opinion of aviation experts that the plane was configured to carry an 8,000-pound bomb load, a British magazine claimed in 1920 that the aircraft was "intended to fly to America and drop propaganda leaflets over the United States before that country entered the war."[5] The magazine's assertion is easily discredited. Even if the Germans had opted for such an inefficient means of distributing their literature, the only plane capable of performing the mission was still on the drawing board in 1917.

Another proposed plan for attacking the U.S. homeland (with more than leaflets) involved piggybacking a plane on a well-proven instrument of German military technology, the submarine or "U-boat."

The concept of U-boats carrying planes was proven feasible as early as 1915 when a submarine with a seaplane positioned on its deck submerged just enough to allow the aircraft to float free and take off. The pilot then made a reconnaissance flight along the English coast and returned safely to his base in German-occupied Belgium.

An April 1918 article in *The New York Times* raised

Left, a fireboat sits alongside ruins and debris on the piers at Black Tom Island in Jersey City, N.J. According to historian Adrienne Wilmoth Lerner, "German and Austrian agents carried out more than 50 acts of sabotage against U.S. targets on American soil during the course of the war." The majority of the attacks occurred in New York City and the area around New York harbor. The July 29, 1916 explosion destroyed ships and waterfront ammunition storage facilities that the U.S. was using to help arm the Allies. The attack leveled Black Tom Pier, the staging area for many U.S. shipments bound for Europe. Though the saboteurs attempted to make the destruction appear as accidents, several spies were captured and the acts merely helped to inflame U.S. public opinion against the Axis powers.

the prospect that the Germans might be planning something similar for this continent. It cited a military source to the effect that: "An air raid on New York is not only possible, but probable, and special submarines are being built in Germany to carry airplanes which can be dismantled. Each airplane would then drop 2,200 pounds of explosives on New York and could even penetrate 275 miles inland."[6]

Fortunately for any *Times* readers made nervous by this report, the threat of U-boats launching seaplane bombers at the Big Apple failed to materialize before the armistice was declared, less than six months later.

While the war ended before any of Germany's high-tech plans to attack the U.S. homeland could be implemented, the enemy enjoyed considerably more success when they employed their submarines in a more conventional role.

North America was well within range of U-boats, and half a dozen were deployed to the U.S. Atlantic coast to target both coastal traffic and Europe-bound shipping near the end of the war. During a six-month period in 1918, they sank a total of 91 vessels (an average of about one every 48 hours), including the only major U.S. Navy ship lost to enemy action during the war. In addition, they forced the U.S. Atlantic Fleet to abandon its base at Norfolk, Virginia and relocate to an anchorage inside Chesapeake Bay. Several U-boats reportedly reconnoitered the Chesapeake Bay within a few miles of Washington, D.C.—meaning the Germans got much closer to our capital than American (or any other Allied) forces ever got to Berlin.[7]

But the Germans achieved their greatest success on this side of the Atlantic when they turned to a much older instrument of warfare: sabotage.

Germany's sabotage campaign actually began before the United States officially entered the war. Prior to April 1917, the administration of President Woodrow Wilson maintained a phony policy of neutrality with regard to the belligerents in Europe whereby American munitions manufacturers were theoretically free to trade with both sides. In practical terms, this amounted to a charade because the British navy blockaded all of Germany's ports.

The Germans were anxious to stem the flow of armaments and food supplies from America to England, and resorted to sabotage designed to look like accidents. To further avert suspicion, they also recruited non-Germans whenever possible. British government propagandists operating in the United States—who were always alert for any opportunity to inflame American public opinion against Germany and provide a pretext for this country to declare war—never managed to capitalize on the sabotage.

One estimate puts the number of known or suspected acts of German sabotage carried out on U.S. soil during World War I as high as 200. (Incidents of sabotage dropped off significantly after America and Germany severed diplomatic ties in April 1917, fueling suspicions that the saboteurs were being aided by German diplomats stationed in this country.)

Notable sabotage operations included fires and explosions at a powder manufacturing plant in Eddystone, Pa; a munitions plant in Lyndhurst, N.J.; a U.S. Navy munitions depot at Mare Island, Calif. and a foundry in Trenton, N.J. that made steel anti-submarine nets.[8]

The last suspected act of German sabotage occurred on Oct. 4, 1918 when a fire of undetermined origin triggered a series of devastating explosions at a large ar-

tillery shell loading complex in Sayreville, N.J. The amount of ammunition destroyed in this incident alone was equivalent to what the Allies used in six months of fighting on the western front.[9]

By far the most spectacular act of German sabotage in the U.S. during World War I occurred in the shadow of New York City when a series of closely spaced explosions destroyed the Black Tom munitions depot in Jersey City, N.J. on July 30, 1916.

The massive detonations were heard as far away as Pennsylvania and Maryland, sent out shock waves felt 90 miles away and registered the equivalent of an earthquake of 5.0 to 5.5 on the Richter scale on a nearby seismograph. It toppled tombstones in area cemeteries, broke windows up to 40 miles away (including stained glass in Manhattan's St. Patrick's Cathedral) and shook the Brooklyn Bridge.

When the smoke cleared, 2 million pounds of exploding artillery shells, black powder, TNT and dynamite about to be shipped to Britain and France had destroyed freight cars, barges, tugboats, piers and warehouses. Total damage was estimated at $433 million in today's money. Seven deaths were attributed to the German sabotage effort.[10]

One case of collateral damage was largely symbolic. Flying debris from Black Tom lodged in the robe and torch of the iconic figure of the goddess called the Statue of Liberty on her nearby island pedestal.

A Slovakian immigrant later claimed he was hired by a German agent to help plant explosive charges under a pier and on several railcars. Irish and Indian nationalists trying to free their homelands from British domination were also implicated by Navy investigators.[11]

After the war, the United States demanded and received reparations from Germany for the Black Tom damage.[12] ✦

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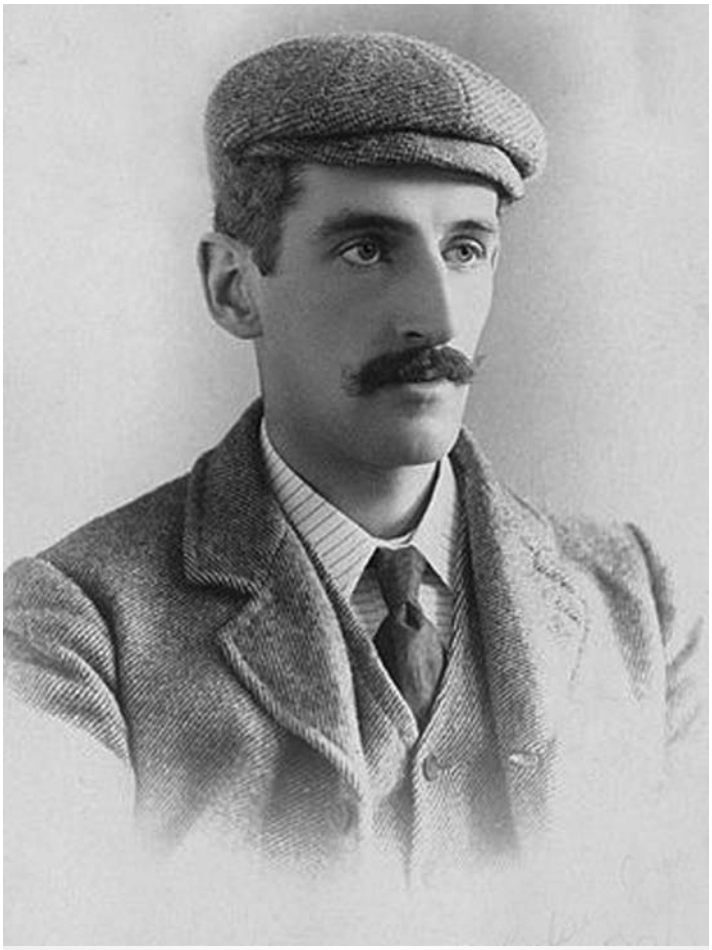


Why Britain Attacked Germany

Here is the statement of English scholar Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare, from a letter of Aug. 4, 1922: Viscount Edward Grey, British foreign minister, "was doubtless as much of a hypocrite in the week before the war as he had been for eight years before that. We attacked Germany for three reasons: (1) to down her navy before it got any larger; (2) to capture her trade; (3) to take her colonies." —Harry Elmer Barnes, *The Genesis of the World War*, 1926, Howard Fertig edition, 1970. Pictured above, an 1895 platinum print by Eveleen Myers of Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare from the National Portrait Gallery in London.

Another Hoax . . .

Although it is claimed by malevolent persons that a "Potsdam Crown Council" took place on July 5, 1914, at which the kaiser is supposed to have revealed his foul plan for throwing Europe into carnage, the alleged meeting never in fact took place at all.

TO FLY & DIE IN FRANCE

Daily Life in the 96th Aero Squadron in World War I

If anyone has fallen into the memory hole, it surely must be the gallant (well, usually gallant) fighting men of the Red Devils bombardment group who served aboard America's early bomber planes in World War I France. TBR author Mark Roland brings these brave boys back to life with his colorful account of their derring-do.

By Marc Roland

In June 1918, a dozen overloaded biplanes flown by American officers rose uncertainly into the gray skies of France. During the next five months, the young flyers of the U.S. 96th Aero Squadron would face the exhilaration and terror of aerial combat, the ignominy of capture, sweet victory, flaming death and bare survival. These were the heroes of the Red Devil Squadron, America's first bomber pilots, mostly forgotten, like the war they experienced.[1] Less than eight weeks after their baptism of fire over Dommary-Baroncourt, virtually the entire squadron lost its bearings in bad weather and landed behind enemy lines. The 96th was not dissolved, however, and its few officers and men left behind at St. Dizier airfield were joined by new planes, pilots and observers throughout early summer.

On Aug. 1, the Red Devils, led by Capt. William Summersett, were reborn as the First Daylight Bombardment Group. Comprising the understrength squadrons of the 11th, 2nd and 103rd Air Reserve, the group was in the overall command of Maj. Roger Dunsworth. These other squadrons were equipped with a new version of the British DeHavilland D.H.-4, featuring the American-made engine, the Liberty.[2] Altogether, the combined forces added up to the 96th Aero Squadron's original numbers, about 40 aircraft.

That same day's revived high spirits were jolted after twilight with the sound of heavy drumfire thundering nearby. "Epiez is being bombed!," someone yelled into the officers' barracks. Only little over a mile away, the town was a relatively minor railway center from which the aviators infrequently picked up replacement parts from the French supply center at Colombay-les-Belles. They ran out into the middle of the airfield. But instead of falling bombs, they heard the approaching, monotone of foreign aero engines not high in the darkening sky. "There it is!" Keen-eyed 2nd Lt. Robert Rath was the first to spot the huge, four-motor monster. Transfixed by the apparition coming on in the failing light, no one thought to man a single anti-aircraft machine gun. Their spell was broken only when the first bombs whistled in their direction. Then the men scattered for cover, as St. Dizier quaked for the first time with the pounding of the German steel fist. After its single, dramatic pass, the bomber vanished into the east.

Fortunately, the raid did no damage. But, next morning, the Yanks were awed to behold a series of deep, broad and scorched craters laid out in a long line just 40 feet in front of their hangars. Several days after the group's first brush with their enemy counterpart, 1st Lt. Edward Lindsay received a new airplane and permission to retain the identification designation of his first bomber, No. 24. The Breguet 14 was a French biplane bomber, strongly built enough to sustain heavy damage, but easy to handle, and with a good performance, making it popular with Allied crews and one of the best aircraft of the war. A rearward-facing observer manned two, flexible 7.7-mm Lewis

The Red Devils: Yanks in France

At left is a photo of several of the members of the 96th Aero Squadron snapped in November of 1918. From left to right are pictured 2nd Lt. Avrom Hexter, 1st Lt. Samuel Hunt, 1st Lt. David Young and 1st Lt. Howard Rath. The 96th Aero Squadron was a a U.S. Army unit that fought on the western front in the latter days of World War I. The squadron performed long-range bombing attacks on roads and railways and massed enemy troops. It also performed reconnaissance over enemy territory. The 96th Aero lives on today in the form of the 96th Bomb Squadron of the U.S. Air Force.

guns on a ring mount, while the pilot sat forward behind a fixed 7.7-mm Vickers machine gun. Nearly 30 feet long, with a 47-foot wingspan and take-off weight of 3,386 pounds, the Breguet was big for its day. Its Renault 12Fe engine reliably delivered 300 hp at a cruising speed of 90 mph over 560 miles to deliver 660 pounds of bombs.

The combined squadron of which Lt. Lindsay was now a part proved to be an especially effective strike force. And August was indeed a month filled with its operational activity. The group staged 20 raids in 14 flying days, dropping 20 tons of bombs, mostly on railroad centers, bridgeheads and supply depots at Etain, Longuyon and Audun-le-Roman. A particularly devastating attack took place against Conflans on the 20th, when 40 German Pfaltz fighters were demolished on the ground and over 50 workers and soldiers killed. Still, persistent maintenance problems limited formations to as few as 10 or even six aircraft per sortie.

But the Germans seemed reluctant to oppose the bombers, no matter how few, largely because interception methods and fighter tactics were still being evolved. Lindsay spent non-flying days in the intelligence office, where he participated in systematic map-drill or discussed improved formation defense with the other pilots. One of those new pilots who soon became Lindsay's friend was Bruce Hopper. Describing this period after the war in an unpublished manuscript, *When the Air Was Young*, he wrote, "The constant search for the best method of doing everything was not without results, and the spirit to improve over the old was so contagious that a good-natured competition sprang up between the squadron members as to which pilot or observer could do the most to remedy

apparent faults or suggest some new benefits."[3]

By late summer, German opposition was confined almost exclusively to anti-aircraft fire. The sudden smudges of bursting shells in the sky sometimes came close enough to make a hole in wings or tail, but no Breguets were lost during this period. On the 27th, Lt. Lindsay finally got to fly the lead position. Over Etain, his observer guided him to the target by gently pulling on reins attached to his shoulders. When the bomber was ready to release its payload, he jerked on both reins, and Lindsay raised the Very pistol with his left hand, firing three red flares. These signaled the other bombardiers spread out behind him in a *vol du canard*, or V-formation, to "drop bombs!"

While on the way to Etain, the Red Devils and their group mates beheld an awe-inspiring vision. His gunner beat suddenly and furiously on Lindsay's shoulder to call his attention to it. Flying parallel to the formation in the opposite direction, toward the west, about 500 meters on their port side, was the largest bomber plane of World War I, one of the largest aircraft ever built, the Zeppelin R-VI (not a dirigible but a giant biplane). Powered by a quartet of 245 h.p. Maybach engines turning 16-foot propellers, the monster was 70 feet long, with just under a 140-foot wingspan. The great dragon of the air carried 4,500 pounds of bombs—300 pounds more than the payload of the combined flight of the U.S. Daylight Bombardment Group on its way to Etain. The Americans could clearly see the huge Iron Crosses emblazoned on its fuselage, but no one fired a shot. On the ground, the flying battleship's 12,600 kilograms were supported on no less than 18 wheels. Shortly after it was lost to view, a knot of Pfaltz fighters appeared to trail the *Gigant* from a slightly higher altitude, doubtless hoping to use the "Giant" as a lure for unsuspecting Allied interceptors. Back at Amanty, the raid against Etain was practically forgotten in animated discussion of the prodigious German aircraft.[4]

The last mission of August was memorable only because it was an inadvertent atrocity. Back in second position again, Lindsay gradually realized the young lieutenant in command of the formation was lost. The weather was clear, but they were droning far east of the objective at Longuyon. There being no such thing as a "secondary target," the dozen bombers unleashed their deadly cargoes on a previously untouched, fairy tale-like village in a corner of southwest Germany. Killed in the unexpected raid were an unknown number of civilians and livestock, it having been market day in the non-military hamlet. The kaiser's government protested, but Gen. Billy Mitchell's headquarters hushed up the blunder and transferred the disoriented lieutenant responsible. But an unsavory pall hung over the 96th and brother squadrons, as the first moral objections to the kind of war they were waging began to express themselves among some of the pilots and observers. For perhaps the first time they were thankful for an appropriate respite granted by the returning rains.

On Sept. 4, morale improved significantly with the reappearance of the seasoned hero Andre Grundelach, and his crack gunner, Pennington Way. Both were famed for shooting down enemy interceptors, which often outnumbered the daring pair. Their return was welcomed as a turn of good fortune for the 96th. Grundelach was full of aggressive plans. His enthusiasm spread among the other pilots and their observers. Hand-picking 14 men, he selected the much-targeted but still strategic Conflans as their objective for an early afternoon sortie. But the raid was to be no milk run. The Germans were newly equipped with the latest Pfaltz scouts and fresh pilots determined to make the Americans' passage a far more serious affair than the relatively uncontested adventures of the previous month. They were nonetheless unsuccessful in preventing the eight Breguets from completing their bomb run, during which they scored devastating strikes along a stretch of railroad warehouses. MacChessney witnessed a huge steam locomotive blasted from its tracks.

But as the bombers banked for home, five Pfaltz interceptors cut off their retreat. The German machines were decorated with a distinctive color scheme—red nose, white tail and mottled, brown fuselage. They did not attack as a group, but individually from all sides, like a swarm of hornets in a running flight that lasted longer than any previous encounter with the enemy. The engagement rapidly grew desperate and bloody. Lt. Lindsay's new No. 24 was strafed across the upper wing surfaces by Spandau fire. He was lucky. The legs of his friend, Jimmie McLenan, were riddled with four machine gun rounds, one severing a coin in his pants pocket and carrying the burning frag-

Horrified at the Carnage

Gavrilo Princip, the assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie, told a prison psychiatrist in 1916 he was horrified at the results of his actions. He and his accomplices were motivated by resentment at the status of Bosnia-Herzegovina, recently annexed by Austro-Hungary (1908), and by the poverty of their country. More than anything else, the suicidal young man wished to die a hero's death. As things turned out, he was one of the few European men of his generation not to have a chance to die in combat. He died of tuberculosis about four years into his 20-year prison sentence for the murders.

ments into his wounds. Another lucky pilot was Avromen. A shell creased a furrow in his forehead just above the eyes. Despite these and other worse on-board casualties, the Germans could not break up the formation, nor bring down a single Breguet. The enemy finally gave up and turned away to the east.

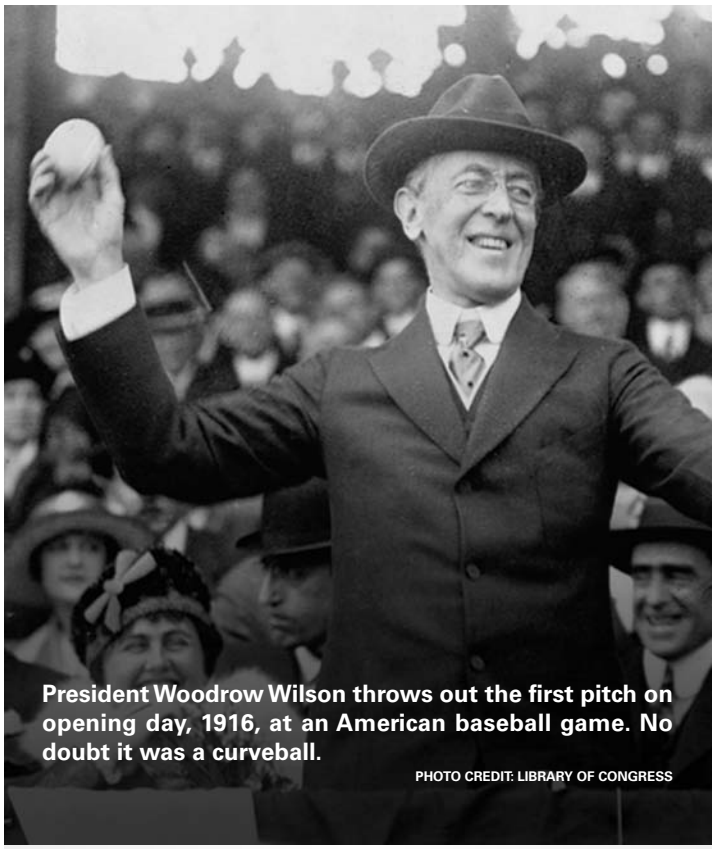
Only three minutes later, the Americans were beset by yet another five fighters, and the running battle was resumed as far as Verdun. Grundelach fired six red signal flares in rapid succession, ordering his flight to "close up tight!" With his charges almost wing-tip to wing-tip, he altered his tactics in mid-engagement. Instead of straight and level flying to provide a steady firing platform for his observer-gunners, he bounced the formation all over the sky, spoiling the enemy's aim. Unlike the first set of Pfaltz fighters, these dove singly on the bombers, letting loose long, sustained bursts, then returned to position above and behind to dive in renewed assaults from the rear. Lt. Warner, in third position just behind Lindsay, suffered a shattered hip and thighbone from a hot round of Spandau machine gun fire, while Arthur Alexander, in eighth place, received a deep wound in the small of his back. Both men, near to unconsciousness with pain, nonetheless kept their Breguets in perfect formation.

Battered and bloody, the Red Devils flew on. They were not dislodged. Their observers kept up a constant defensive fire, and a Pfaltz whirled out of control, crashing into Frauville, 10,000 feet below.

Incredibly, the bombers, for all their sustained damage, landed safely back at Amanty, and the crews, some, like Lt. Warner, although very badly wounded, survived. The 40-minute-long combat was a powerful experience and a sure sign that the enemy was intent on stiffening the defense of its important cities. Lindsay watched grimly as the mechanics gingerly pulled Lt. Alexander, his uniform and flight suit soaked with blood, from the front cockpit of his Breguet. Even Grundelach was somewhat shaken by the powerful beating taken by both men and machines. Although very proud of his fellow airmen, he wondered to himself, "How much longer can we continue on like this?"[5]

During the last days of August, the First Daylight Bombardment Group underwent a much-needed overhauling of equipment in preparation for an impending Allied offensive. Until then, the 96th Aero Squadron's section at the front had been a military backwater, stable and uncontested by either side. But by September, Gen. "Black Jack" Pershing was impatient to send his troops into action.

Nearly a year and a half had passed since America's declaration of war, but her contribution to the actual fighting had been insignificant so far. Hopelessly bogged down in a quagmire of disorganization, there were even short-



President Woodrow Wilson throws out the first pitch on opening day, 1916, at an American baseball game. No doubt it was a curveball.

PHOTO CREDIT: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

How World War I Changed How We View the Globe

Most Americans saw getting into the European war as a big mistake. When the war ended, Americans noticed there was little accomplished by anyone. Men, women and children had died for nothing. The result was disillusionment and a fundamental shift away from internationalism and back toward our traditional "isolationism." Victory brought a slump of idealism and a growth of rationalism. The war to make the world safe for democracy had failed to do so; the war to end war had failed to do so. Americans were fed up with our bickering Allies and the attitude of superiority on the part of foreigners. Seemingly all the U.S.A. got out of the bloody conflagration were debt and inflation, Prohibition, influenza and ingratitude from the Allies. We responded by wisely not ratifying the Versailles Treaty and not joining the proto-global government called the League of Nations, another of Woodrow Wilson's bad ideas.

ages of the country's most multitudinous commodity: men. The overblown promises of United States' participation were at last silenced by long months of Yankee inertia. Embarrassed and determined to make a showing of American might, Pershing planned an offensive to wipe out the German salient or "bulge" at Saint-Mihiel, in Edward Lindsay's sector.

To achieve victory, Pershing assembled 15 American and four French divisions. Even so, he needed an additional four auxiliary divisions of French infantry to flesh out his plan. Moreover, nearly half the artillery was manned by Frenchmen and most of the tanks and siege cannons were of French and British manufacture. British troops were even required to operate the big guns for the Americans. Most impressive was the vast air armada assembled by Billy Mitchell: more than 1,500 aircraft, the greatest number collected for a single operation up to that time. While many of his pilots and observers were Americans, all the aircraft were French and British.

At dawn, Sept. 12, Lindsay and his comrades listened without comment to the continuous drumfire of massed artillery discharging hot tons of exploding steel into the enemy east. Already dressed in their dark brown flying outfits, they waited in silence for the go-ahead from Capt. Summersett.

They knew the ground troops were already steamrolling toward Saint-Mihiel, and they yearned to cover their advance from the air. But as the hours slipped by, they were still grounded by a gusty southwest wind that made formation takeoffs more than hazardous, while low, scudding clouds reduced visibility to about a mile. Buxieres, a troop concentration point, was the 96th's target objective, but so long as the bad weather conditions prevailed, an attack was out of the question. Still waiting for the ceiling to lift, the men of the Red Devil Squadron were stunned by the sound of approaching planes. The growing hum of deep-throated aero engines presaged the arrival of a small flight, perhaps comprising half a dozen aircraft. Who dared to fly in these conditions?

They ran out onto the sopping field of St. Dizier in time to behold a single behemoth, the monstrous German bomber, the Zeppelin R-VI, appear almost gradually from under the gray, overcast sky. It droned perhaps 500 feet overhead with a slow, majestic menace. A long string of black eggs spilled suddenly from the belly of the mottled-green dragon toward the Breguets parked neatly beside their hangars. One of the American machines lurched up in a loud detonation of fire, mud and broken, flying parts. Another one was trashed by whizzing debris, which set it aflame, but the rest escaped unscathed. The Teutonic titan banked heavily back into the concealing clouds, leaving the frustrated Yanks still spellbound by its unexpected visitation. During the brief raid, they never thought to run or to take cover, and not a single machine gun burst had been fired at the intruder. But its appearance, to say nothing of its success in destroying a pair of grounded airplanes and its ability to fly in conditions dismissed as "impossible" by the Americans, pushed Andre Grundelach over the edge. Additionally maddened by fears of missing out on the great offensive, the dashing Grundelach and his longtime sharpshooter observer, Way, jumped into their Breguet overloaded with 32 90-mm anti-personnel fragmentation bombs on an unauthorized solo sortie at 10:45 hours. Of the 1,500 aircraft assembled to participate in the massed assault, his was the only Allied plane aloft on the morning of the Saint-Mihiel Offensive. His exceptional piloting skills got the buffeted bomber successfully into the air, gradually gaining altitude, a feat even those who knew him best could scarcely believe, in view of the treacherous winds gusting over St. Dizier.

Banking almost too low under the unbroken overcast, Grundelach caught the Germans by surprise. Way loosed his lethal cargo on the congested, massed troops, inflicting heavy casualties in the midst of their confusion. Cloud ceiling was so thick that the big bomber virtually materialized less than 100 feet over the startled enemy soldiers massed together in company strength. The speed of Grundelach's attack prevented them from either adequately taking cover or defending themselves. Merciless, prolonged blasts from the Breguet's machine guns exploded bodies with chest hits or tore off arms and heads in a running sortie, while the falling anti-personnel bombs cut a still wider swath of death among the ranks of soldiers on the ground.

Turning for home, the single Breguet was assaulted by eight Fokker D-VIIs, the Germans' best fighters. Chewed up in moments by the combined firepower of their Span-

First Major Use of Gas in WWI

The French in August 1914 were the first to use poison gas, but their effort was a total failure. The Battle of Bolimow, Poland, Jan. 31, 1915, was the first attempt by the Germans at a large-scale use of gas. But the gas caused few or no casualties; the cold weather caused it to freeze, making it ineffective. Later came the Battle of Ypres, usually cited as the first use of gas. A young Adolf Hitler was a victim of poison gas, but he survived. A tale told claims Hitler's voice was forever altered by the gas, making it raspier and deeper, which he used to his advantage in his future career.

The Breguet AV Type 14 B.2 bomber was conceived and developed by Louis Breguet, an innovative French aircraft designer. The observer manned a pair of Vickers machine guns, and the pilot had a fixed Vickers machine gun as well. It was known as a day bombardment aircraft. The first American squadron to fly it in battle was the 96th Aero Squadron.

dau machine guns, the Red Devil bomber burst into a falling comet of flaming petrol, from which Grundelach cast himself into space like a doomed acrobat. His friend chose to remain aboard and burned all the way down. Almost immediately after the crash near Commercy, news of their deaths was telegraphed to the Bombardment Group's Headquarters, at Amanty. Shock was rapidly superseded by an uncontrollable urge to revenge the loss of their comrades. With winds still blowing from the southwest, every plane in the 96th Aero Squadron roared out of St. Dizier airfield in a tight formation without mishap at 13:30 hours. At least the overcast had lifted somewhat, and 45 minutes after takeoff the bombers crossed directly over Saint-Mihiel at only 2,100 feet, drawing not a single shot of "archie" [anti-aircraft fire]. Nor were there any enemy pursuit ships about.

Saint-Mihiel appeared already evacuated. It was. For even prior to the American offensive, the Germans had been in the process of abandoning the salient and destroying anything of potential use to the Allies. Nonetheless, the Breguets dumped their bombs on Buxieres, another troop center, with superb precision but no discernable effect.

If the first air mission of the offensive was tragic and the second ineffectual, the third and last sortie of the day was almost disastrous. Capt. Summersett took off with five Breguets, in one of which was Lt. Lindsay, to attack enemy troops gathering at Vigneulles, at 18:35 hours. The muddy ruts of St. Dizier, where propellers snapped and undercarriages ruptured, were responsible for the late start and low number of participating planes. The flight did not reach Vigneulles until after sundown and in fact found the objective only because it was already in flames, a consequence of the German retreat. Some bombs were dropped on the town, but darkness and the eerie glare of the wide-ranging fire made accurate observation from 2,000 feet impossible. The remainder of the bombers' payload was discharged along the road to Hatten-Chatel, apparently wrecking havoc with a fleeing supply column. At 19:30 hours, the flight turned for home.

In four days of intense flying, the group lost 16 airmen in 14 planes, representing the highest loss rate before or after by any U.S. Air Service outfit. While somewhat of a tactical success, the Saint-Mihiel Offensive achieved little on the ground and was, in the end, unnecessary, because the Germans were already in the process of evacuating the salient before the guns opened their first barrage. Fifteen thousand prisoners and 450 pieces of artillery were taken, but the Americans alone suffered over 7,000 fatalities. It was, after all, another typical "Great War" exercise in futility.[6] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 U.S. involvement in the European conflict was brokered by Chaim Weizmann, who promised to have his fellow Zionist in the White House, Edward Mandell House, bring America into the war on the side of Britain, in exchange for Palestine. Thus, gentile Americans unwittingly fought and died for the creation of Israel, where Weizmann himself later became its first president. In a Sept. 10, 1941 letter, he reminded Prime Minister Winston Churchill "that it was the Jews who, in the last war, effectively helped to tip the scales in America in favor of Great Britain." (http://www.fpp.co.uk/History/Churchill/Weizmann_Zionists/WSC_100941.html) For the complete story of how Jewish intrigue deceived Americans into fighting for covert Zionist agendas, see *The American Balfour Declaration: The Origins of U.S. Support for Zionism, 1917-1922* (WA: Acaday Press, 2013), by Paul Azous.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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FAMOUS SHIPS

After hundreds of years, the wrecked ships of two famous European explorers may have been found. Christopher Columbus's flagship, the *Santa Maria*, ran onto a reef off northern Haiti and sank. Now, leading underwater archeologist Barry Clifford believes he has found the remains, located near the place of Columbus's first New World fort. The topography and ocean currents, among other compelling evidence, show high correlation with the mariner's descriptions. Meanwhile, investigator Steve Libert reports finding underwater artifacts near Poverty Island, Wisc., in northwest Lake Michigan, which he is "99.9% sure" are those of the *Griffin*, thought to be the first modern European ship to sail the Great Lakes. Commanded by René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, the ship sank in 1679 during its first voyage. La Salle had earlier put ashore at the entrance to Green Bay, but six remaining crew-members perished with the ship.

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'IN THEIR CUPS'

Owners of Germany's Zurbrueggen chain of furniture stores were "devastated" to learn that decorated coffee mugs they had been selling also contained a background image of a postage stamp depicting Adolf Hitler. The cups were manufactured in China and were ordered "unintentionally." When the error was caught, some 4,825 were destroyed, while those sold were recalled. Nevertheless, prosecutors in Bielefeld, who seem to have nothing better to do than harass octogenarian "holocaust deniers" and nonagenarian "Nazis," were investigating to see if they can turn the mistake into a crime. German police elsewhere are now claiming that Sesame Street's "Cookie Monster" is a neo-Nazi symbol. Apparently, law enforcement in the former Reich has become nothing more than a Freudian freak show. It is alleged that right-wing pamphlets have been handed out to children by persons dressed as the harmless blue character. Is this what they call "shooting the messenger"?

PERSECUTED BISHOP

Catholic Bishop Richard Williamson, formerly of the Society of St. Pius X, was denied entry into Australia last June, thanks to the vile machinations of *Australian Jewish News* and the Executive Council of Australian Jewry. It seems that the mere remote possibility of Williamson's questioning the Holocaust® myth or describing Jews as "enemies of Christ" during a pending visit was enough to cause the Tribe conniption fits. Australian government toadies were only too willing to accede to the Zionist hate-mongers' vendetta and keep the shepherd from his flock.

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UNRECONSTRUCTED

Wolfeboro, N.H., police commissioner Robert Copeland is in hot water for using a racial epithet last May in reference to Barack Obama. Local officials and an unknown number of residents, calling for Copeland's resignation, complained vociferously in the town of 6,300 people, of whom only around 20 are Negroes. Responded Copeland, "I believe I did use the 'N' word in reference to the current occupant of the White House. . . . For this, I do not apologize—he meets and exceeds my criteria for such." He is refusing to resign and, because New Hampshire has no law permitting recall, can only be voted out in the next election.

WE TOLD YOU SO

Last issue, we reported on an "archeological investigation" at the Treblinka concentration camp, sponsored by the intellectually corrupt and morally feckless Smithsonian Institution. We rightly surmised that the claims of finding Jewish mass graves and remains of a "gas chamber" were fraudulent. Kudos to David Merlin at CODOH.com and others for pointing out that the "excavations" took place on the edge of a well-marked Christian cemetery, and that the alleged tiles from a "gas chamber" with "Star of David" imprints actually bore the mullet star trademark of the Dziewulski Lange porcelain factory. When the Jewish "archeologist" Caroline Sturdy Colls was scheduled in June to speak at a London synagogue about her "discoveries," DailyStormer.com asked readers to attend and pose questions, while also filming the happenings. A few hours later, the event was cancelled. Seems the holohoaxsters were not so confident of their findings, when faced with reality.

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TRUTH ON THE MARCH

In other events of note, Switzerland's Federal Tribunal (supreme court) ruled a few months ago that the Nazi salute is permissible and not the crime of "racial discrimination," provided it is merely the expression of a personal conviction and not intended to promote a racist ideology. Nearby in France, where natives are increasingly opposed to Zionist hegemony, numbers of Jews emigrating to Israel have nearly quadrupled. Ariel Kandel, of the Jewish Agency for Israel, asserted a "climate of anti-Semitism" and a bad economy as factors. Apparently, the *quenelle* salute is too scary for the once-chosen people. Finally, Misha Defonseca, who wrote a best-selling book on her purported escape from a Nazi prison camp, during which she allegedly was cared for by wolves, was forced in 2008 to admit the book was a total fabrication, and that she was not even Jewish or a WWII internee. Defonseca now has been ordered to repay $22.5 million to her publisher. Maybe Goldman Sachs can help with a loan.

FAIRYTALE EVOLUTION

An unusual use has been made of phylogenetic analysis models, which normally are employed by biologists to look at identifying characteristics of various species of living organisms, in order to develop a likely evolutionary tree. Jamie Tehrani, anthropologist at Durham University, examined 58 variants and 72 plot variables of the famous story of "Little Red Riding Hood." Both oral and written versions of the story exist across America, Europe, Africa and Asia. By investigating distinguishing characteristics of the fairytale, the researcher established more than just its enduring popularity. Tehrani believes that the version known to us branched off about 1,000 years ago from an original ancestral story of the 1st century A.D., called "The Wolf and the Kids," in which a nanny goat warns her kids not to open the door when she goes off to the field. An eavesdropping wolf hears and then impersonates the nanny's voice. The kids open the door, allowing the wolf to enter and, well, we all know what happens next.

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'NEVER FORGIVE; NEVER FORGET'

Self-hating Germans are rounding up and persecuting extremely elderly and sick men who served in the SS and Wehrmacht anywhere within rifle-shot of a WWII concentration camp. The U.S. again has aided the guilt-by-association *Sippenhaft* pogrom by arresting 89-year-old Johann "Hans" Breyer in Philadelphia, Pa., just as they did John Demjanjuk. Zionistas have succeeded in convincing German courts of injustice that a person's mere presence in the vicinity of alleged "death camps" is sufficient to make him guilty of "aiding the holocaust." Conviction is a practical certainty, and imprisonment is functionally a death sentence.

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SECRETIVE CEMETERY

Hart Island, New York, is one of the country's largest cemeteries, with nearly 1,500 burials each year in barely marked mass graves. Since 1869, the place has been the final resting-place of captured Confederate soldiers, stillborn and miscarried babies, the poor and the homeless. Bodies are buried three deep by Rikers Island prisoners, with only a small, white plastic post to mark 150 adults or 1,000 infants. Surviving family members and others are almost completely banned from visiting or even photographing the island, which maintains spotty burial records, at best. Officials rarely and reluctantly permit visitors, while forbidding cameras and mobile telephones. Nevertheless, the Hart Island Project has managed to list over 60,000 burials, helping to bring some closure to grieving family members. Those interred on the island fared better, however, than over 15,000 aborted and miscarried babies at British hospitals, and countless more in the state of Oregon, who were incinerated as mere "clinical waste."

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BRITAIN'S OLDEST SETTLEMENT

Amesbury, 40 miles from famous Stonehenge in England, has assumed the title of oldest British settlement, following recent excavations. It has been occupied in every millennium since 8,820 B.C., during the mesolithic period, thus challenging the concept of the Middle East's neolithic revolution, when agriculture ostensibly was invented. Researcher David Jacques says discoveries provide "evidence for people staying put, clearing land, building and presumably worshipping monuments." Archeologists believe the ancient inhabitants, prior to 6,590 B.C., also built Woodhenge, the wooden forerunner of neighboring Stonehenge (c. 3,000 B.C.). Amesbury appears to have hosted settled communities which engaged in farming and hunting, rather than bands of nomads. The largest-ever concentration of worked flints was also found: 31,000 in a 172-sq.-ft. site and 2,000 more in a dig of just 11 sq. ft. The finds appear to provide the "missing link" to explain the choice of location for Stonehenge.

MORE ON FOLLOWING PAGE

HITLER FAMILY HOME TO BE USED FOR IMMIGRANTS?

On April 20, 1889, Adolf Hitler was born in Braunau am Inn, Austria, at the address of 15 Salzburger Vorstadt, which was rented by Hitler's parents during the first three years of his life. The government there, of course, cannot tolerate any reminders of their most famous native son. Presently, the home belongs to a retired local woman, who steadfastly refuses to allow it to be turned into an anti-Nazi memorial. She allegedly will not even allow a commemorative plaque, for fear it would provoke attacks from anti-fascists, says London's *Daily Telegraph*. Now the Interior Ministry is suggesting Hitler's birthplace be turned into a "language school and integration center for migrants." This is meant to be a jab at the Fuehrer's misunderstood racial policies. But while the national socialists intended German land for Germans, foreigners who assimilated were still welcome. Ironically, Hitler might even have approved of the presently proposed undertaking. Above: Hitler's home for the first three years of his life.

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

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NO GENTILES ALLOWED

The first-ever "European Jewish Parliament" (EJP) conducted its initial meeting in 2012, reports white nationalist David Duke. Only Jews may serve, and only Jews may vote for representatives to the body, which is intended to help only the Jewish race. While these culture distorters work overtime to destroy white European civilization on every continent, they typically live as parasites in the host country. Few there are who assimilate. Yet they expect the first places in society and grasp feverishly at the levers of financial and political power. In light of a recent Israeli movement to establish an alternate Zionist homeland in Germany, the EJP takes on aspects of a fifth column. Disturbingly, the organization was allowed to meet in buildings of the European Union Parliament, whose laws forbid discrimination based on color, sex, religion or ethnic origin. It seems that, in a world in which all pigs are equal, some pigs are more equal than others.

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ENDANGERED MONASTERY

St. Catherine's Monastery, at the foot of Mt. Sinai, was built on the site where, according to tradition, God appeared to Moses in the burning bush. Christian monks have maintained a continuous presence there since the mid-6th century. It is also home to some of the earliest icons, unusual for their realistic, rather than stylistic, portrayals. Around A.D. 800, angels are said to have brought the body of the renowned martyr St. Catherine of Alexandria to the monastery and buried it there. For 1,400 years, the Jebeliya tribe of Bedouins has guarded the mostly Greek monks in peaceful co-existence. For two years, however, retired Egyptian Gen. Ahmed Ragai Attiya has been seeking the destruction of the monastery, claiming that alleged activity by monks violates national security and Egyptian sovereignty. The monastery's lawyer rejected such assertions, as has Egypt's Antiquities Ministry. Further hearings were expected this past June.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The American Mercury, in summer 1976, published a letter to the editor, the response to which we believe is worth pondering. A reader from Wahoo, Neb., wrote: "The reason I am not subscribing now is your belief in the white race being superior to everyone else. I believe in the Christian race determined by their fruits, not by what they are on the outside. Christians do not battle IRS (Romans 13), even if they are totally evil, unless directed by God to do so." We loved the editor's spot-on response: "We don't believe that the white race is superior. In fact, whites are the most cowardly and stupidest people on Earth. If they were not, they would immediately get rid of all the traitors they have running things and preserve themselves. The apathy, cowardice and suicidal stupidity of the whites are no credit to their vaunted 'superiority.' People like you, who would pay taxes to destroy your own country, are a good example of what we mean."

FORMER AUSTRALIAN PM IN HOT WATER

Former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser (pictured right) gave an interview on national Australian radio while promoting his new book, *Dangerous Allies*, during which he spoke about the murderous 1967 attack on the *USS Liberty* by the terrorist state of Israel, in which approximately 175 American sailors were killed or wounded. He defended the truth, saying, "The Americans tried to cover it up. It wasn't a mistake. It was deliberate." When asked if the Jews, particularly Zionists, hold too much power Down Under, he responded, "They certainly do." That sent the entire Aussie Jewish lobby into a rabid rage. Mark Leibler, national chairman of the Australia/Israel & Jewish Affairs Council foamed at the mouth, denouncing Fraser's statements as a "mad, demented conspiracy theory." He bolstered his tirade with deliberate misrepresentations and outright lies. If Leibler really wants the truth, he should talk to the *Liberty's* traumatized survivors.

MYSTERY OF THE GOBI

The southern Gobi Desert is reputed by locals to be the home of the Mongolian death worm. It has never been photographed and hardly ever seen, as it ostensibly spends a lot of time hidden in the sand. On the rare occasions the large, fat worm surfaces, natives give it a wide berth. It is reputedly up to three feet long, dark red and possesses "spike-like projections at both ends," according to biologist Karl Shuker. The worm is said to spit corrosive venom, and even to be able to electrocute victims at a distance. While most scholars doubt the creature's existence, the tradition bears parallels to descriptions of certain types of dragons and serpents in well-witnessed historical sightings in the 19th and early 20th centuries in England.

ABOUT OUR COVER THIS ISSUE

The painting gracing our cover this issue is the work of incomparable military and historical artist Chris Collingwood.* The painting depicts the charge of the 6th Highland Light Infantry (HLI) at Achi Baba during the Gallipoli campaign. (The campaign lasted from April 1915 to January 1916.) Here, Pipe Major W. MacKenzie is shown playing his war pipes as he and his comrades advance against the Turks.

On July 12, 1915, a final attempt was made to seize Achi Baba, a strategic hill on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The 6th HLI captured three lines of Turkish trenches as Mackenzie and fellow piper M'Niven played at the head of their companies. M'Niven was killed and, according to the book *The Pipes of War*, "Mackenzie put down his pipes, took part in the fighting with a Turkish shovel and did great execution." In the Achi Baba fighting, four pipers were killed and four wounded.

Following two days of pointless carnage, British commander Aylmer Hunter-Weston ended the offensive.

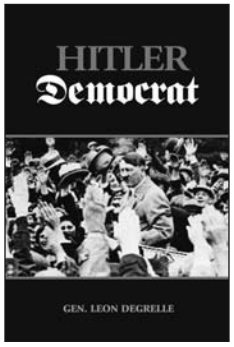
Casualties were high. The Allies incurred 4,000 casualties and the Turkish force 10,000, but the Allies decided to abandon their effort and had withdrawn from Gallipoli by January 1916—another massive exercise in futility and death, the hallmark of World War I battles in general.

*To see or purchase more of the artwork of Chris Collingwood, please visit the large collection of paintings at www.fineartamerica.com.

War & Revolution:

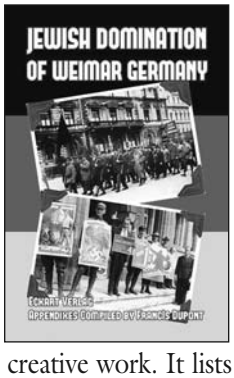
Books Help Explain What Happened to Germany After World War I

Hitler Democrat



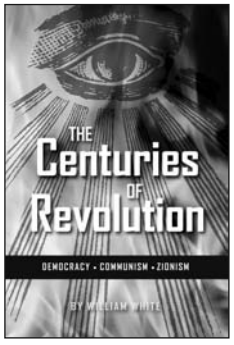
When retired Waffen-SS General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from WWII—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed 14-volume series of works to be collectively titled "The Hitler Century." At the time of his death, the colorful, outspoken and exquisitely literate Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged and destroyed most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued. Of particular interest to readers in this volume as it pertains to the post-World War I era are the sections on Hitler's rise to power after the dark days of the Weimar Republic and Hitler's struggles to defeat the communist insurrection being waged against the German government. Now, for the true story, as only the great Leon Degrelle could tell it, read the uncensored history of Hitler in *Hitler Democrat*. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany



By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. *Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany* was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively overrepresented in all fields of German social and economic life—except that of farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media—all of which were predominantly Jewish in origin. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal: The measures taken by the Nazi state against Jews; details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement whereby the Nazi government and world Zionism movement worked together to help create the state of Israel; the world Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933; and a series of eye-opening parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day United States, showing exactly the same trends of Jewish domination of educational institutions, the mass media and numerous financial scandals—proof that history does repeat itself. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, ***$14*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Centuries of Revolution



By William White. The author has stepped forward with an unsettling—but consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional white culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of one manipulative minority. Their actions during World War I were no different. Tracing the origins of this agenda back to pre-Biblical times, exploring the worship of the strange gods the Israelites encountered in Egypt, White demonstrates—with shocking clarity—that the underlying philosophy of revolution has been insidiously utilized to mesmerize and enslave the peoples of the West. Democracy, communism and Zionism are the tools. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Prices do not include S&H: Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. (Outside the United States please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. You may also call toll free 1-877-773-9077 (Mon. thru Thursday, 9 to 5) to charge. See this and many more great Revisionist books and videos online at TBR's website: www.barnesreview.com.

Jewish Treachery Against Germany During World War I

In this article, famed Revisionist historian Joaquin Bochaca returns to TBR to explain how a Germany that had welcomed Jews, giving them full civil rights long before any other European nation (1812)—and whose kaiser had actively favored Zionism both before and during World War I—found itself outrageously betrayed by both its own Jews and world Zionism, triggering Germany's defeat, the catastrophic Treaty of Versailles and, inevitably, World War II.

By Joaquin Bochaca
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

In mid-summer of 1916 the British War Cabinet, forced by adverse circumstances, began to seriously consider accepting the German offer for a negotiated peace on the basis of the *status quo ante* (the state existing before the war: that is, no side would gain or lose territory or economic and political rights).

England's situation was desperate. German troops were occupying much of Belgium and France; Italy was staggering beneath the blows of the Austro-Hungarian army; the Russian giant was crumbling. The German submarine campaign had mounted an effective blockade of England, whose food reserves were barely enough for three weeks; the French army was rioting. . . .

From the beginning of the war, Britain had made overtures to prominent American financiers of German-Jewish origin in order to enlist the United States in the service of the British war effort. These overtures were not at first crowned with success, mostly owing to the fact that England's allies included czarist Russia, whose attitude toward the Jews was traditionally hostile. This resulted in a strong feeling of hostility to England on the part of American high finance.

In addition, Germany was showing kindness and consideration to the Jews of Eastern Europe, particularly in occupied Poland, where they were very numerous. From 1914 to 1916, British diplomacy was unable to counteract the strong pro-German feelings of the U.S. financiers.

The Zionists soon learned of the peace offer made by Germany to England. They also learned that the British War Cabinet was seriously considering accepting the offer. British Zionists, headed by Lord Rothschild and Lord Melchett, in London, proposed an agreement between the British government and the World Zionist Organization, according to which, in exchange for British recognition of a Jewish "national home" in Palestine, they agreed to use their influence to enlist the United States in the war alongside Britain and her Allies.

In order to achieve and maintain her global leadership, Britain chose to continue fighting alongside the U.S. and other Allies, rejecting the German offer. The traditional political sagacity of the English failed on this occasion. They forgot that they who seek protectors find only masters; and only saw that with U.S. aid, and by bleeding France dry, they could defeat Germany and prevent the construction of the Berlin-Baghdad railway, which clearly threatened British world hegemony.

The men of Westminster and the Foreign Office apparently looked at only one aspect of the situation. They believed that their acceptance of the German peace offer would free the Reich's hand to proceed with the implementation of the proposed railway, which in just eight days would be able to move an army from Hamburg, on the North Sea, to Basra, on the Persian Gulf, thanks to the concession bestowed on Kaiser Wilhelm II by his personal friend and ally, the sultan of the Ottoman empire.

At the time of the outbreak of World War I, the Ottoman empire included the territories known from the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 as Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Kuwait, Palestine and Jordan. According to the concession granted by the Ottoman empire to the German Reich, the railroad would link, inside this vast Ottoman territory, the cities of Constantinople and Basra. Thus Germany would have quick, effective and secure access to the markets and natural resources of the Far East, without being at the mercy of the English home fleet.

Until then, German traffic could only flow by sea, across the Mediterranean, with the impregnable British fortress of Gibraltar on one side and the Suez Canal, likewise controlled by England, on the other. The other possible route was by the Cape of Good Hope, also dominated by England. The shortest route between Hamburg and Bombay required, then, four weeks—which the English could stretch into six or seven just by creating bureaucratic problems in Port Said or Suezóor, at the longest, nine to 10 weeks around the Cape. The same trip would require just six to eight days, at a much reduced cost, by the Berlin-Baghdad railway route.

It is obvious that the completion of this railway track was a threat to the hegemony—military, commercial and ultimately political—of England. The young German empire was potentially a dangerous opponent. Moreover, the sultan of the Ottoman empire, after being defeated by czarist Russia shortly after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, had concluded an agreement with Wilhelm II to reorganize his army using German military instructors. A great personal friendship had sprung up between the kaiser and the sultan, which clearly facilitated the granting of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad concession. British diplomacy had tried through both blandishment and and pressure to thwart the concession but had failed in its purpose.

Facing failure, England now offered to finance the construction of the railroad in exchange for half of the conces-

JOHANNES BELL

HERMANN MUELLER

November Criminals . . .

German patriots denounced the German government leaders who signed the 1918 armistice at Compiegne, on a train in a forest, as the *Novemberverbrecher* ("November criminals") and accused them of *Dolchstoss* ("stabbing Germany in the back"), along with certain civilians—especially the republicans who overthrew the monarchy. Surprisingly there were only two German signers of the Versailles Treaty: Colonial Minister Dr. Johannes Bell (1876-1949) and Foreign Minister Dr. Hermann Mueller (1868-1931). They were probably regarded as backstabbers as well. Signing the armistice were politician Matthias Erzberger (1875-1921), Count Alfred von Oberndorff of the Foreign Ministry (1870-1963), Maj. Gen. Detlev von Winterfeldt of the army (1867-1940) and navy Adm. Ernst Vanselow.

MATTHIAS ERZBERGER

ALFRED VON OBERNDORFF

sion rights. The British proposal finally offered to virtually split the globe into two spheres of influence, British and German, hoping thereby to monopolize world trade between Great Britain and the Reich, which promised immense mutual benefits—even though England would remain, in that case, the "*primus inter pares*" (first among equals), politically speaking.

Germany, a young nation, was unable to finance the immense project alone, but still the British offer was rejected. Germany then could only finance the construction of limited sections, and even this only with the assistance of German bankers, many of them—and the most prominent—being Jewish, and eager to loan money to their government.

CZAR NICHOLAS II
Martyred emperor of Russia.

British politicians, increasingly concerned about the growing prestige of "Made in Germany" and the huge increase in military, commercial and political power which was allowing Germany to take on the construction of the Berlin-Baghdad railway, decided the only solution left to them was to crush Germany in a bloody war that would eliminate forever the threat of the dreaded railway.

It was clear that if the Reich was defeated it would drag down with it its Ottoman ally, whose territory would become war booty subsequent to the peace conference that London would arrange. Thus the land route from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Russia to India, the keystone of the entire British empire, would be severed. With this purpose, England premeditated, provoked and precipitated World War I to crush Germany.

In 1904 Britain made diplomatic overtures to France, looking for a "joint defense alliance" against Germany. The French, humiliated by the memory of their severe defeat at Germany's hands in 1870, immediately accepted the proposal. But the memory of Sedan (where even the emperor Napoleon II had been humiliatingly captured) was not their only motive, nor even the principal. More important were the French fear of the phenomenal military and industrial expansion in Germany and Paris's new policy of being a junior partner to London, in the wake of the diplomatic blow of the Fashoda incident. [The Fashoda incident of 1898 was the climax of imperial territorial disputes between Britain and France in eastern Africa. A French expedition to Fashoda on the White Nile sought to gain control of the Upper Nile, and thereby exclude Britain from the Sudan, and possibly forcing the British out of Egypt as well. The British held firm; Britain and France came to the brink of war; but it ended in a diplomatic victory for the British.—Ed.] France was in no position to refuse the offer

England then proposed to Russia a similar alliance—also "defensive" and also directed against Germany. In exchange for Russian participation in the Entente, Britain undertook to make possible the realization of the old Muscovite dream of control of the Dardanelles as a step to warm-water ports in the Mediterranean. Russia would be rewarded with the spoils of Germany's ally, the Ottoman empire.

This active, and even admirably skillful British diplomacy succeeded in enrolling new members in the Entente, such as Italy—wooing her away from her German alliance—as well as Japan, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro. Having completed the strategic encirclement of Germany, British diplomats, scattered throughout the world, did everything in their power to provoke Germany into committing some act that would qualify as an "act of aggression."

England's coveted opportunity came in July 1914, following the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Now, no person in his right mind could accept that this assassination was the "reason for" or "cause of" World War I. It was just an excuse for launching the British plan to crush Germany. It is not important to establish whether it was Germany or Russia that first mobilized its troops, or if it was this army or that, which first crossed a few hundred meters into enemy territory. Confusion—intentionally created by the delay in communications—made war inevitable.

Nevertheless, during the first two years, the fortunes of war were totally against England and its allies. However, the entry into the war of the United States as England's new and decisive ally transformed the German victories of 1914-1917 into ignominious defeat in 1918. It is undeniable that the London Agreement, from which arose the Balfour Declaration for the establishment of a "national Jewish homeland" in Palestine, was the cause of the entry of the United States into the contest and the subsequent defeat of Germany.

The Germans have always been convinced that if the

Zionists had not proposed the London Agreement to the British War Cabinet, the English government would have accepted the German peace proposal—and the war would have ended in 1916, not 1918.

There had always existed extremely cordial relations between Germany and the World Zionist Organization, whose central headquarters until 1915 were located in Berlin. For centuries Germany had been a place of refuge for Jews from Russia and Poland, whence they fled owing to the frequent pogroms they suffered there. The Edict of Emancipation, issued in 1812, had given Jews equal civil rights with Germans in most of the territories of present-day Germany. No other country, even republican France, had yet granted full civic equality to Jews. The Edict of Emancipation had attracted Jews to Germany in preference to other countries.

The kaiser had appealed to the Ottoman sultan on numerous occasions between 1895 and 1915 in favor of the Zionists. Wilhelm II wanted the Ottoman empire to grant a territorial concession to the Zionists to create a Jewish state in Palestine; even personally traveling to Turkey to visit the sultan and present his proposal. The kaiser's efforts on behalf of the Zionist cause continued until 1916, when the London Agreement took place—which was described by by the American Jew Benjamin Freedman as a "stab in the back."[1]

The sultan was unwilling to approve the Zionist project because: Muslim Palestinians and sacred Muslim sites were rooted there; Germany was offering England a mild peace without territorial changes—merely a return to the borders of 1914; and the desperate situation of England, which would oblige it to accept any conditions in exchange for the coveted U.S. involvement in the war. All moved the movers and shakers of Zionism to offer their aid to Great Britain.

Many American writers[2] have recounted in detail the measures taken by the Zionist movement to force the United States to enter the war. What is curious is the change that, in just a few months, took place in President Woodrow Wilson—a true lunatic, and one subject to psychological deficiencies. Early in 1916, when the Zionists still expected that the kaiser would obtain the territory of Palestine for the Jews, and Wilson tried to make peace (a "*pax germanica*"), but London and Paris did not even bother to respond to his proposals, Wilson exclaimed that "the English and French display infuriating bad faith!"[3]

For their part, the big American newspapers abruptly changed direction after the London Agreement. The Allied propaganda line soon reached delusional levels of apologia coupled with lurid demonization of Germany. Anti-German provocations multiplied, while massive U.S. aid to England was organized. Finally, in April 1917, taking as a pretext the sinking of the liner *Lusitania*—which had been armed and loaded with munitions for England—the United States government declared war on Germany. Actually, it was nothing more than a vulgar excuse, since, when all is said and done, the *Lusitania* was sunk in February 1915 and the United States declared war in April 1917, 20 months later.[4]

The German people had no knowledge of their betrayal by those who were supposed to be old and faithful allies until 1919, during the Peace Conference of Versailles—the treaty that Germans of all political stripes termed a "diktat"—when 117 Zionist leaders, almost all of

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whom were born in Germany, demanded from England the payment of their "pound of flesh", i.e., the delivery of Palestine.

We have found it necessary to dwell perhaps excessively on the historical background that led to the rupture of the old alliance between Germany and the Zionist movement, and transformed the deep traditional friendship into profound aversion. This aversion would increase as the harsh peace terms imposed on Germany at Versailles became known: the loss of all its colonies, seizure of its navy, territorial amputations and the payment of colossal war reparations.

Obviously one should not blame the German Jews as a whole for the crimes of the Zionist movement, in spite of the representative role the latter chose to assume. But it is also clear and understandable that, after the war and during the crisis that followed, there developed in Germany an anti-Jewish undercurrent. The people are moved by feelings, by tides of likes and dislikes, and not by more or less well-constructed syllogisms.

Kurt Eisner was convicted of treason in 1918 for his part in mounting a strike of munitions workers at the height of WWI, seriously harming Germany's ability to wage war. After his release from prison, he led the overthrow of the Bavarian monarchy. A Jew, he enraged the German populace for insisting that Germany acknowledge its guilt in fomenting WWI. He was assassinated in 1919.

In addition, certain Zionist notables, instead of keeping a prudent silence, found it necessary to display an absurd arrogance. For example, when Lord Melchett (*aka* Alfred Mond, *aka* Moritz), a Jewish native of Germany and chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries trust, told the Zionist Congress, then meeting in New York:

> If I had told you in 1913 that we were discussing the reconstruction of a Jewish national home in Palestine, you would have taken me for an idle dreamer; if I had assured you then that the Austrian archduke would be assassinated, and that from the events deriving from this crime would emerge the possibility, the opportunity and the chance to create a Jewish national home in Palestine, you would have thought me mad. Have you ever thought how extraordinary it is that out of all this confusion and all this blood our chance is born? Do you really think it is just a coincidence that all this has led us back to Israel?[5]

Or the priceless phrase of the French Israelite—born in Germany—Simon Klotz, when the amount of war reparations to be imposed on Germany was discussed: "*Le Boche payera tout.*" (The Kraut will pay the bill.)

Another factor that contributed mightily to souring the relationship between Germans and Jews was the disproportionately large number of Jews who took part in the so-called "social revolutions" which broke out in Germany in the final war year of 1918. Communist revolts undermined the morale of the people at critical times in the war and contributed to the country's defeat. The People's Commissar Hugo Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists; attorney Karl Liebknecht and the writer Rosa Luxemburg, heads of the Spartacist League, were all Jewish. The League announced on Dec. 14, 1918 that its goal was the implementation of communism in Germany.

Dr. Oskar Kohn, secretary of Justice, received money from Soviet ambassador and agent Adolph Abramovitch Joffe to finance the communist revolt of Nov. 9, 1918. When Joffe had to leave Germany, his activities having been discovered, he was replaced by fellow Jew Karl Radek, *aka* Sobelsohn, to whom was entrusted the direction of communist propaganda in Germany.

The culmination of the Bolshevik movement was reached in Munich. The main agitator in the Bavarian capital was another Jew, Kurt Eisner, who in the summer and autumn of 1918, when combat at the front was in full swing, incited a strike of the Munich arms factory workers and organized the revolution there, establishing a "Revolutionary Tribunal" in Bavaria. Eisner proclaimed himself chairman of Bavaria, and in that role made an appeal to all regions of the German Confederation on Nov. 10, 1918 which in the civil and military codes of any people would be considered high treason. Sharing the tasks of government with Eisner were a number of Jewish writers such as Kurt M¸hsam, Gustav Landauer and Ernst Toller.

Another Jew, Karl Kautsky, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Reich, gave maximum publicity to all documents that passed through his hands and was able to present them in the worst light, thus weakening Germany's position in the peace negotiations. Seconding him in this work was the influential editor of the prestigious *Vossische Zeitung*, Georg Bernhard, also Jewish, who pleaded with all his might for the signing of the Treaty of Versailles—which from the German point of view was an absolute outrage.

Two German plenipotentiaries at the peace conference were Jews; so were the top advisers, starting with Walther

Rathenau and continuing with the banker Max Warburg, William Georg von Strauss, Richard Merton, Oscar Oppenheimer, Hermann Struck, Lujo Brentano, Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy and Jakob Wassermann. In the opinion of nationalist Germans, the Jews would never have reached such a position without the Marxist revolution that had erupted in the country in the critical moments of WWI. And likewise, the revolution would not have erupted had the Jews not prepared and provoked it.

According to spokesmen for Judaism, the accusation was unfounded. But Mr. George Pitter-Wilson, correspondent for the London newspaper *The Globe*, wrote that: "Bolshevism means the expropriation of all Christian nations, so that no capital will remain in Christian hands and Jews will collectively exercise dominion over the world at their whim."[6]

A considerable number of the German people did hold the Jews at least partially responsible, not so much for the defeat of 1918 as for the staggeringly harsh peace terms. This responsibility would be confirmed by an unprecedented statement of former British Prime Minister Lloyd George, who declared years later before a shocked House of Commons: "In 1917, the French army was rioting, Italy had been defeated, Russia was dying at the hands of the revolution and America was not fighting on our side. . . . Suddenly we received the information that it was of vital importance that the Allies win the support of the Jewish world community."[7]

It should be noted that Lloyd George was certainly not an anti-Semite who sought to discredit or create difficulties for the Jews. Moreover, for several years he was an advocate of the Zionist movement in England.

Further aggravating the deterioration of relations between Germans and Jews, in trials initiated between 1919 and 1930 against hoarders, "war millionaires" and all kinds of crimes of fraud, various members of the Jewish community appeared with monotonous regularity in the place of (dubious) honor. But what many Germans—and not necessarily Nazis—found truly telling is the fact that never, under any circumstances, would any prominent Jew, of any weight within the community, raise his voice to condemn his fellow Jews. This was interpreted as tacit approval of their behavior.

So it was that, between the Edict of Emancipation in 1812 and National Socialism's accession to power in 1933, a total transformation took place in the relationship. The Judeo-German marriage was finished. ✦

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3 Georges Bonnet: *Miracle de la France*.

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FOREIGN MINISTER VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU LAMENTS TREATY

"We are ready to admit that unjust things have been done. We have not come here to diminish the responsibility of the men who have waged war politically and economically or to deny that breaches of the law of nations have been committed. . . . But the measure of guilt of all those who have taken part can be established only by an impartial inquiry, a neutral commission before which all the principals in the tragedy can be allowed to speak, and to which all archives are open. We have asked for such an inquiry, and we ask for it once more. . . . In their hearts, the German people will resign themselves to a hard lot if the bases of peace are mutually agreed on and not destroyed. A peace which cannot be defended before the world as a peace of justice will always invite new resistance. No one could sign it with a clear conscience, for it could not be carried out. No one could venture to guarantee its execution, though this obligation is required by the signing of the treaty."

[In the rest of the chapter, omitted for brevity's sake, Bochaca enumerates the behaviors of German Jews during the period of the Weimar republic that further turned the German population against them: their predominance in crime, their corruption of public morals, their takeover of the government and professions etc.]

JOAQUIN BOCHACA, ESQ. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **MISS MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Versailles: The Nail in the Coffin

The Treaty of Versailles is sometimes said to be the beginning of the Second World War. The Versailles Treaty crushed Germany beneath a burden of shame and reparations, stole vital German territories, and rendered Germany defenseless against enemies from within and without. Britain's David Lloyd George warned the treaty makers at Versailles, "If peace is made under these conditions, it will be the source of a new war."[1] We will examine in this article some of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty that made it so unfair to Germany.

By John Wear

President Woodrow Wilson in an address to Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, set forth his Fourteen Points as a blueprint to peacefully end World War I. The main principles of Wilson's Fourteen Points were a nonvindictive peace, national self-determination, government by the consent of the governed, an end of secret treaties, and an association of nations strong enough to check aggression and keep the peace in the future. Faced with ever increasing American reinforcements of troops and supplies and a starvation blockade imposed by the Allies, Germany decided to end World War I by signing an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918. The parties agreed to a pre-Armistice contract that bound the Allies to make the final peace treaty conform to Wilson's Fourteen Points.[2]

The Treaty of Versailles was a deliberate violation of the pre-Armistice contract. Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles placed upon Germany the sole responsibility "for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies." This so-called "war guilt clause" was fundamentally unfair and aroused widespread hatred among virtually all Germans. It linked up Germany's obligation to pay reparations with a blanket self-condemnation to which almost no German could subscribe.[3]

The Allies under the Versailles Treaty could set reparations at any amount they wanted. In 1920, the Allies set the final bill for reparations at the impossible sum of 269 billion gold marks.[4] The Allied Reparations Committee in 1921 lowered the amount of reparations to 132 billion gold marks or approximately $33 billion—still unrealistic.[5]

The Allied representatives at the Paris Peace Conference decided that Germany should lose all of her colonies. All private property of German citizens in German colonies was also forfeited. The rationale for this decision was the hypocritical guise of humanitarian motives that claimed that Germany had totally failed to appreciate the duties of colonial trusteeship. Germany was extremely upset that the Allied governments refused to count the loss of her colonies as a credit in her reparations account. Some Germans estimated the value of Germany's colonies at $9 billion. This was a large sum of money that would have greatly reduced Germany's financial burden to pay reparations under the treaty's war guilt clause.[6]

The Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to cede 73,485 square kilometers of her territory, inhabited by 7,325,000 people, to neighboring states. Germany lost 75% of her annual production of zinc ore, 74.8% of iron ore, 7.7% of lead ore, 28.7% of coal and 4% of potash. Of her annual agricul-

tural production, Germany lost 19.7% in potatoes, 18.2% in rye, 17.2% in barley, 12.6% in wheat and 9.6% in oats. The Saar territory and other regions to the west of the Rhine were occupied by foreign troops and were to remain occupied for 15 years until a plebiscite was held. The costs of the occupation of the Saar territory totaling 3.64 billion gold marks had to be paid by Germany.[7]

The Versailles Treaty forced Germany to disarm almost completely. The treaty abolished the general draft, prohibited all artillery and tanks, allowed a volunteer army of only 100,000 troops and officers and abolished the air force. The navy was reduced to six capital ships, six light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo-boats, 15,000 men and 500 officers. After the delivery of its remaining navy, Germany had to hand over its merchant ships to the Allies with only a few exceptions. All German rivers had to be internationalized and overseas cables ceded to the victors. An international military committee oversaw the process of disarmament until 1927.[8]

The German delegation in Paris was formally presented with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles on May 7, 1919. At first the German delegation refused to sign the treaty. After German delegate Johann Giesberts read the long list of humiliating provisions of the treaty, he stated with vehemence: "This shameful treaty has broken me, for I believed in Wilson until today. I believed him to be an honest man, and now that scoundrel brings us such a treaty."[9]

German foreign minister Ulrich von Brockdorff-Rantzau replied: "It is demanded of us that we admit ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility for this great world war . . . but we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defense, were alone guilty."[10]

Germany eventually signed the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919 because she faced death by starvation and invasion if she refused. With the naval blockade still in force and her merchant ships and even Baltic fishing boats sequestered, Germany could not feed her people. Germany's request to buy 2.5 million tons of food was denied by the Allies. U.S. warships now supported the blockade. With German families starving, Bolshevik uprisings in several German cities, Trotsky's Red army driving into Europe, Czechs and Poles ready to strike from the east, and Allied forces prepared to march on Berlin, Germany was forced to capitulate.[11]

Francesco Nitti, prime minister of Italy, said of the Ver-

The Versailles Treaty . . .

The Versailles Treaty reflected the punitive attitude of France and Britain. Here are some key conditions: (1) Germany was stripped of all overseas possessions and large amounts of European territory. (2) Germany was banned from any confederation with Austria. (3) The army was severely shrunken, and conscription was banned. Similarly with the navy. (4) Article 231 said Germany was single-handedly responsible for the war, thus providing a "legal" basis for crippling reparations (see text below). These terms were formulated with no input from Germany, which was not allowed to attend the Paris "peace" summit. Finally in May 1919, German delegates were invited. After being kept waiting for several days they were presented with the draft treaty. The then-foreign minister, Ulrich von Brockdorff-Rantzau, spoke and said while his nation was prepared to make amends for wartime excesses, the suggestion that Germany alone was responsible for starting the war or breaking the laws of war was baseless. That first German delegation walked out without signing the document.

Text of Article 231

Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, known as the War Guilt Clause, was a statement that Germany was responsible for beginning World War I. Short but not sweet, it reads as follows: "The Allied and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies." Strangely, the War Guilt Clause was added in order to get the French and Belgians to agree to reduce the sum of money Germany would have to pay to compensate for war damage. The article was thus actually seen as a concession to the Germans by the negotiators. It was bitterly resented, however, by virtually all Germans, who, rightly, did not believe they were responsible for the war. This article was a thorn in the side of the German leaders, who sought to meet the terms of the diktat while seeking to have these terms modified.

sailles Treaty: "It will remain forever a terrible precedent in modern history that against all pledges, all precedents and all traditions, the representatives of Germany were never even heard; nothing was left to them but to sign a treaty at a moment when famine and exhaustion and threat of revolution made it impossible not to sign it."[12]

It is estimated that approximately 800,000 Germans perished because of the Allied naval blockade.[13] The blockade's architect and chief advocate had been First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill. His confessed aim had been to starve the whole German population into submission.[14] One commentator noted the effects of the blockade: "Nations can take philosophically the hardships of war. But when they lay down their arms and surrender on assurances that they may have food for their women and children, and then find that this worst instrument of attack on them is maintained—then hate never dies."[15]

WOODROW WILSON

Herbert Hoover said of the Allied blockade in Germany: "The blockade should be taken off. [T]hese people should be allowed to return to production not only to save themselves from starvation and misery but that there should be awakened in them some resolution for continued national life. . . . [T]he people are simply in a state of moral collapse. We have for the last month held that it is now too late to save the situation."[16]

When Hoover was in Brussels in 1919, a British admiral arrogantly said to him, "Young man, I don't see why you Americans want to feed these Germans." Hoover replied, "Old man, I don't understand why you British want to starve women and children after they are licked."[17]

George E.R. Gedye was sent to Germany in February 1919 on an inspection tour. Gedye described the impact of the blockade upon the German people:

> Hospital conditions were appalling. A steady average of 10% of the patients had died during the war years from lack of fats, milk and good flour. Camphor, glycerine and cod-liver oil were unprocurable. This resulted in high infant mortality. . . . We saw some terrible sights in the children's hospital, such as the "starvation babies" with ugly, swollen heads. . . . Such were the conditions in the Unoccupied Territory. Our report naturally urged the immediate opening of the frontiers for fats, milk and flour . . . but the terrible blockade was maintained as a result of French insistence . . . until the Treaty of Versailles was signed in June, 1919. . . . No severity of punishment could restrain the Anglo-American divisions of the Rhine from sharing their rations with their starving German fellow-creatures.[18]

Few historians in postwar years believed Germany to be solely responsible for the outbreak of World War I. There were differences of opinion about the degree of responsibility borne by Germany, Great Britain, France, Russia and other belligerent nations, but no responsible person could find Germany totally responsible for the war. Representative of impartial scholarship on the subject is the opinion of Dr. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University. Fay concluded after an extensive study of the causes of WWI:

> Germany did not plot a European war, did not want one and made genuine, though too-belated efforts to avert one. . . . It was primarily Russia's general mobilization, made when Germany was trying to bring Austria to a settlement, which precipitated the final catastrophe, causing Germany to mobilize and bring war. . . . The verdict of the Versailles Treaty that Germany and her allies were responsible for the war, in view of the evidence now available, is historically unsound.[19]

Other historians who established that Germany was not primarily responsible for causing World War I include professors Harry Elmer Barnes, Michael H. Cochran, Max Montgelas and Georges Demartial. The Englishman Arthur Ponsonby also convincingly demonstrated that atrocity charges against the Germans were manufactured by Allied propagandists.[20]

Most American liberals who had originally supported American involvement in World War I eventually repudiated the thesis of unique German responsibility for the war. They logically denounced the failure to revise the Treaty of Versailles with its absurd attempt to collect astronomical reparations from Germany.[21]

Despite the unfairness of the Treaty of Versailles, its provisions remained in effect and were formally confirmed by the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact of 1928. Germans regarded the provisions of the Versailles Treaty as chains of slavery that needed to be broken. One German commented in regard to the Versailles Treaty, "the will to break the chains of slavery will be implanted from childhood on."[22] Adolf Hitler referred to the Versailles Treaty in *Mein Kampf* as "a scandal and a disgrace [and] the diktat signi-

fied an act of highway robbery against our people."[23] Hitler was committed to breaking the chains of Versailles when he came to power in Germany in 1933. ✦

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3 Tansill, Charles C., "The United States and the Road to War in Europe," in Barnes, Harry Elmer (ed.), *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*, Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, pp. 81, 84.

4 Franz-Willing, "The Origins of the Second World War," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Torrance, CA: Vol. 7, No. 1, Spring 1986, p. 103.

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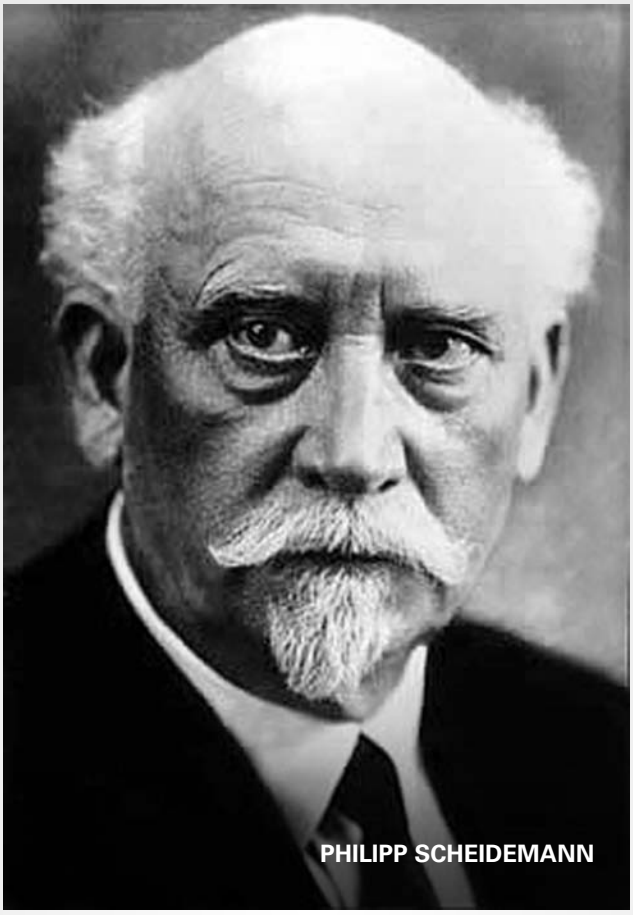
PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN

The German Response to the Versailles Diktat

Erich Ludendorff pronounced the treaty the work of Jews, bankers and conspiring socialists. Nearly all Germans agreed. It was called a death sentence for Germany. In the legislature, delegates from all parties except the Reds denounced the treaty and the conduct of the Allies. Almost every newspaper shredded the treaty and yelled for politicians to reject it. Weimar Chancellor Philipp Scheidemann resigned rather than agree to the treaty. But the German army lacked materiel and could not withstand an Allied invasion. The Reichstag had no choice but to submit to the Allies; Germany's pathetic delegates signed the treaty on June 28, 1919. It was ratified by the legislature on July 9. Insiders around the globe knew the unjust treaty made a second world war inevitable. Pictured above is a photo of Scheidemann.

Harry Elmer Barnes Explains the True Cost of World War I

THE GREAT REVISIONIST HISTORIAN HARRY ELMER BARNES, in whose honor this journal is named, notes that the world would be a better place if America had been strictly neutral and never entered the European war—even if Germany had won. This is a portion of the last chapter of *The World War of 1914-1918*, authored by Dr. Barnes in 1939.

By Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes

Far from making the world safe for democracy, the World War of 1914 succeeded in putting democracy in greater jeopardy than at any other time since the collapse of the revolutions of 1848.

In the place of the 18 national states in Europe in 1914, we have had since 1918 some 30 national states, just as arrogant in their patriotism as those of the prewar era. The League of Nations was, for more than a decade, nothing more than a league of victors. And since this Versailles policy has been challenged the league evaporated to little more than an impotent formality. The shocks administered by Japan, Italy and the Spanish Civil War destroyed its vitality.

Imperialism did not disappear. Only the German colonial empire was destroyed. Financial imperialism started up again on a new and unprecedented scale right after the world war, ending up in tremendous defaults and disastrous losses to gullible investors. Militant colonialism reasserted itself in Japan and Italy. More nations have come into being, and most of them have erected even higher tariff walls. Even Great Britain has abandoned its prewar free trade policy. Economic nationalism is better entrenched today than it was in 1914.

It was generally believed in 1917 and thereafter that the intervention of the United States in World War I on the side of the Allies saved human civilization. It was lauded as one of the most noble and fortunate episodes in the history of man on the planet. Today, there is a great deal of skepticism about any such judgment. There is a tendency now to see in American intervention one of the major calamities in modern history—a calamity for the Allies and the United States as well as for the Central Powers.

Let us assume the worst possible result of American neutrality in 1917-18. If we had not gone into the war the worst imaginable result would have been a German victory. But no sane person can very well conceive that the world would be any worse off today if the Germans had won under the Hohenzollerns.

We used to picture the horrors of a Germany and a Europe dominated by the crown prince and his followers. But, compared to Hitler, Mussolini and company, the crown prince and his crowd now appear to be cultivated gentlemen, urbane democrats and sincere pacifists. A more warlike world than the present could hardly have been created as a result of German victory, and certainly the economic situation in Europe since 1918 would have been far better under a Europe dominated by monarchist Germany.

But there is hardly a remote possibility that Germany would have won the war, even if the United States had not come in on the side of the Allies. Germany was eager to negotiate a fair peace arrangement at the time when Roy Howard's "knock-out victory" interview with British War Secretary Lloyd George put an end to all prospect of successful negotiations. We now know that the Lloyd George outburst was directly caused by his assurance that the United States was surely coming in on the side of the Allies. Had Woodrow Wilson remained strictly neutral, there is lit-

tle doubt that sincere peace negotiations would have been actively carried on by the summer of 1916.

There is every reason to believe that the result of American neutrality throughout the European conflict would have been the "peace without victory," which Wilson described in his most statesmanlike pronouncement during the period of World War I. We would have had a negotiated peace treaty made by relative equals. This would not have been a perfect document but it would certainly have been far superior to the Treaty of Versailles.

Had we remained resolutely neutral from the beginning, the negotiated peace would probably have saved the world from the last two terrible years of war. Whenever it came, it would have rendered unnecessary the brutal blockade of Germany for months after the World War, a blockade which starved to death hundreds of thousands of German women and children. This blockade was the one great authentic atrocity of the WWI period. In all probability, the neutrality of the United States would also have made impossible the rise of Mussolini and Hitler—products of postwar disintegration—and the coming of a second world war.

Not only was our entry into World War I a calamity of the first magnitude for Europe and contemporary civilization, it was also a serious disaster for the United States.

During the first Wilson administration an impressive program of social reform had been introduced, widely known as "the New Freedom." Had this continued until March, 1921, enormous and permanent improvements might have been made in the political and economic system of the United States. But when Wilson allowed himself to be slowly but surely pushed into war, the New Freedom perished overnight. Reaction and intolerance settled down on the country. Some of those who had earlier warmly supported Wilson's domestic policies were thrown into prison, and many others were bitterly persecuted. ✦

Born in Auburn, New York on June 15, 1889, ***Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes*** received his doctorate from Columbia University and pursued post-graduate studies at Harvard. He taught history and historical sociology at prestigious universities throughout the country. His two-volume *The History of Western Civilization* (1935) and *An Intellectual and Cultural History of the Western World* (1937) remain timeless classics. *The Genesis of the World War* (1926), *In Quest of Truth and Justice* (1928) and *World Politics in Modern Civilization* (1930) were major contributions by Barnes to a full and accurate understanding of the events that led to the First World War. See page 33 for a selection of Revisionist books on WWI.

The End of the War . . .

With revolution having taken Russia out of World War I, German soldiers were released from the eastern front. Now Germany had the Allies outnumbered on the western front. This was Germany's greatest chance to win the war. But Germany had to move fast. Dwindling resources, unrest at home and the visions of millions more American doughboys arriving put the kaiser in a desperate situation. He had to push for victory now or concede defeat. In March 1918 the Germans launched a major offensive—Operation Michael—penetrating a thinly defended 12-mile stretch of the front. They fired 1 million shells in five hours at the enemy and split off the Brits in the north from the French in the south, and went on to advance to within 50 miles of Paris. Paris was actually bombarded with 183 giant shells fired from the world's biggest guns. The mighty Red Baron dominated the skies. But the big offensive was, alas, not big enough. The offense had no clear goals, Gen. Ludendorff lost his son and began to crack up. Austria-Hungary stabbed Germany in the back, and the Ottoman empire, crumbling, decided to follow an independent strategy. The whole war was being fought with borrowed money, with interest due. In July the Allies' renewed strength came through in the Second Battle of the Marne and sent the kaiser's troops into a final retreat. Pictured above: Kaiser Wilhelm II.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HAMILTON FOUNDING TRAITOR

The article on the true character of Alexander Hamilton in the July/August 2014 issue of TBR was a good start for those interested in knowing where this Federalist's interests truly resided. For more details, I would recommend the book *Hologram of Liberty* by Kenneth W. Royce. Not only does Royce document Hamilton's views on a more national government similar to England's, but Royce covers things like Hamilton's trips back and forth to New York City during the Constitutional Convention. Confident in the new Constitution, Hamilton saw that, "It may then triumph altogether over the state governments and reduce them to an entire subordination, dividing the larger states into smaller districts." In fact, while searching for the above quote I found a complaint by Thomas Jefferson about Hamilton using obfuscation in pushing the bank and the debt onto the U.S. government.

The confusion (deception) led people to believe debt was being paid off when in fact it was being increased. And most would not be able to understand the scheme and therefore be able as informed citizens to stand up to it.

Curtis Campbell
Alabama

[*Hologram of Liberty* (softcover, 332 pages, $24 plus $4 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from AFP Bookstore, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397 to charge, or you can visit www.americanfreepress.net.—Ed.]

LOVES WORLD WAR II-ERA HISTORY

Dear TBR: This is my own personal preference, but I would much rather read articles in your magazine on World War II, Adolf Hitler and the Germans than about George Washington or even further back.

Earl Chitty
Georgia

WARDEN CENSORS TBR

To whom it may concern: The Missouri Department of Corrections has reviewed Willis A. Carto's *A Straight Look at the Second World War* sent to multiple offenders at various department correctional facilities. This [publication] has been censored due to its promotion of violence, and has been prohibited from being delivered within the relevant facilities.

If you desire, you may request an independent review of the committee's determination by the deputy director of the Division of Adult Institutions. This request must be made in writing, and your request must be received within 30 days.

Tom Villmer
Warden
Jefferson City, Missouri

TBR'S RESPONSE

Dear Warden Villmer: I have your letter of Oct. 31. I also include a copy of the subject you address: *A Straight Look at the Second World War: The Final Truth About World War II*. I have reviewed the essay and frankly don't find that it promotes violence. I feel it promotes peace and honest history. Thus I would appreciate your elucidation of your statement that it promotes violence.

Willis A. Carto
TBR Publisher and Editor
Washington, D.C.

[The Missouri prison system's condemnation of *A Straight Look at the Second World War* is high praise to us. To help us distribute this booklet, see the message on page 19.—Ed.]

SOME NERVE . . . GAS

From what I understand, Germany had thousands of gallons of nerve gas—tabun and sarin etc. The WWII German generals wanted to use nerve gas at Stalingrad to free the German army trapped there, but Hitler refused. They also wanted to use it at Normandy, but Hitler again refused. The generals also wanted to use it even as Berlin fell, but again Hitler would not allow it, despite the urging of his closest advisors. In short, Hitler could not abide the use of poison gas, even on his enemies.

According to several authors, Germany captured most of the Soviet Union's stockpiles of nerve gas during the Operation Barbarossa invasion of Russia, and the communists were worried Hitler would use it on them when the Germans retreated—but he didn't. And though the U.S. and other countries claim to destroy their reserves, many believe nations will always have poison nerve gas hidden secretly, despite their insistence that their reserves have been destroyed. I wonder if our own leaders would have any compunction about using poison gas on us in the event of a mass civil insurrection, a civil war or a race war?

John C.
Louisiana

FREEMASONRY & HITLER

I am writing in response to your query in the November/December 2013 issue of The Barnes Review for thoughts on whether you should publish a special issue on Freemasonry and, if so, asking for possible submissions for that issue. [Article enclosed.] Most of the information on the subject of Freemasonry is of a negative and conspiratorial tone. However, I found that the book *The Master Game: Unmasking the Secret Rulers of the World* by Graham Hancock and Robert Bauval was quite good. It isn't just about Freemasonry, but traces the influence of predecessors from ancient Egypt to the "heretical" Gnostic sects to other secret societies. By the time Freemasonry enters the public scene, it shows its influence on events such as the American Revolution and the French Revolution and subsequently the creation of Israel and its effect on the Muslim world.

On an unrelated note, I want to recommend two videos to your readers. The new DVD *Was the Holocaust a Hoax?* and the three-DVD set *The Real Story of Adolf Hitler and World War II You Were Never Taught*. The latter I found is free online at http://thegreateststorynevertold.tv. I recommend it highly.

Gary Ware
California

KILL THE COMMENTARY

I liked the July/August 2014 issue of TBR and like the ones I've read so far. Your magazine raises some issues most people never get exposed to or think about. If I had to

make a complaint it would be that you many times add some political jabs at President Obama. I'm sure President Bush got his due in earlier issues, but this political commentary is unnecessary. Think about your audience. Most of us are in the choir.

Name Withheld
Alabama

CONFEDERATES IN BRAZIL

I sure am happy I renewed my subscription. Recently I read in a book on "oddities" of the Civil War that in Brazil there is still a community made up of descendants of Confederates who left the South after the war. Accordingly, they have yearly festivals commemorating their heritage. Evidently both Mexico and Brazil wanted the agricultural expertise of Southern American planters. Is this true?

Ken Hawblitzel
California

[It is true. The "Confederados," as they are called, to this day live in Brazil and are descended from the estimated 10,000 Confederate Americans who immigrated to the South American nation—mainly to the Sao Paulo area—after the War for Southern Independence ended. Many did come back to America, but many remained. Descendants of these emigre Confederados still live in goodly numbers across the nation of Brazil.—Ed.]

OUT OF THE PARK

Being a new subscriber to TBR, I can't tell you how much I enjoy your publication. You really hit it out of the park with the piece on the Albert Pike legacy in the November/December 2013 issue. I have been accused for years of being a right-wing conspiracy guy (the truth is always unsettling). You covered Freemasonry and the Illuminati NWO like no other.

Please continue to discuss Freemasonry and tell what you know about family names in the Illuminati as well.

Joseph Carr
California

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK

In one of your recent issues you asked for reader comments about your publication. I don't know what the average age is of your readers, but, judging from statistics on America print publication readership, I would hazard a guess that most are not young. I have always had an interest in history, but I have found that the younger generation is not as interested in history as us older folks. I believe, however, that the future of your magazine lies in reaching younger subscribers. With that in mind I suggest that you change the format of your magazine from one of pure history to one of history and current events presented from a white racial perspective. It would be good to have current news of happenings that affect our race in the ongoing struggle to survive while living under a world Zionist/Jewish dictatorship (which is course what the New World Order is).

These current events are happening across the world, and it would be nice to know about the successes and failures, whatever they may be, and a few of these events should be included in each issue.

White children are being brainwashed in the schools and on TV about history, and they are in bad need of something to counter the lies.

Note: You should stay away from religion, but whatever form the magazine should take, it should continue to be pro-white with no apologies about it.

William Cook
Oregon

ISRAELI SPIES

The recent trade for U.S. Sgt. Beau Bergdahl sets the stage for the release of the notorious Jewish spy Jonathan Pollard. Israel has been pushing for his release and has considered Pollard a hero. I think the Zionist traitors in the U.S. government will have their way and Pollard will be released.

Tom Lindsay
Wyoming

CORRECTIONS

The date of capture of Jefferson Davis was improperly rendered in the May/June 2014 issue as May 5, 1854. The correct date is May 10, 1865. Also, endnote 1 for the story on Knut Hamsun in the May/June 2014 issue should have appeared at the end of the headline for that story.

SEND US YOUR COMMENTS

Send your comments to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email TBR: editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit for length and do prefer letters of 300 words or less. Send us your story ideas, too.

Against Tyranny
A Poem for Americans

By Rev. Matt Hale

From sea to polluted sea
The land of our fathers spoiled.
Government now master, not our servant;
The plan of the founders foiled.

Untrammeled power, naked rite . . .
A viper hovers, coiled.
Poised to strike all not sheep;
America's promise soiled.

The traitors order cuff and key,
Blanch not white nor red.
So long as their might is within their grasp
They care not what their fathers said.

No morals, conscience within their breast,
To them such things are dead.
Only their rule and their bags of gold—
With these are scoundrels fed.

Truncheons entrenched within their clench,
Boots upon their paws.
Obey or suffer—that is their song,
Their victims within their claws.

Killers who bludgeon the human spirit—
Oppression is their cause.
Thieves of our hallowed rights,
Bedecked in a cloak of laws.

The innocent man they hate the most,
The pure of heart and mind.
He they tar with their lying brush
So that none may refuge find.

Justice for them an idea mocked,
For criminals are their kind.
There is no law they would not break,
And the people they deign to bind.

Their force makes right they mean to say;
Today they wield the power.
But every season has its end
And the buds of change begin to flower.

We the loyal to the founding creed
Are awakening by the hour.
The reign of tyrants shall meet its end
Before our will shall cower.

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All TBR subscribers can request one FREE copy of Willis Carto's monograph "A Straight Look at the Second World War: The Final Truth About World War II." See page 19 for a description of the booklet.

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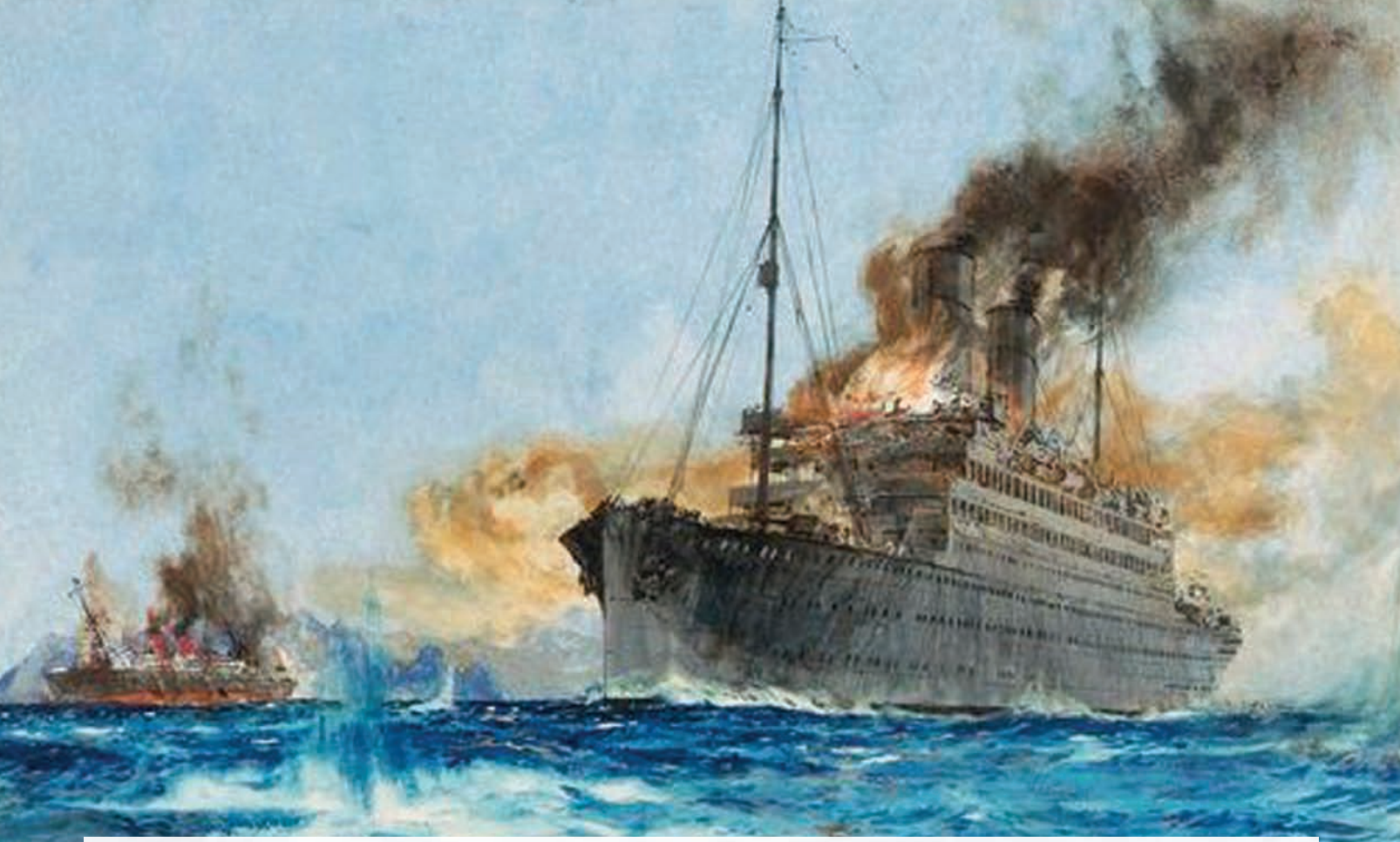
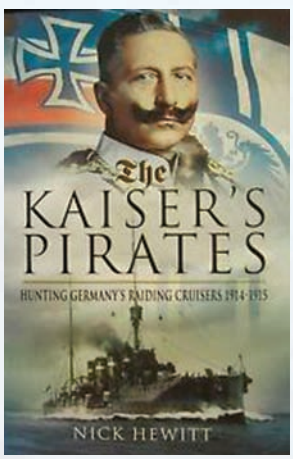


NEW FROM THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB . . .

THE KAISER'S PIRATES

HUNTING GERMANY'S RAIDING CRUISERS 1914-1915

THIS IS A DRAMATIC AND LITTLE-KNOWN STORY of the First World War, when the actions of a few bold men shaped the fate of nations. By 1914 Germany had ships and sailors scattered across the globe, protecting its overseas colonies and showing the flag of its new Imperial Navy. After war broke out, there was no hope that they could reach home. Instead, they were ordered to attack Britain's vital trade routes for as long as possible. Under the leadership of a few brilliant, audacious men, Germany unleashed a series of raids that threatened Britain's war effort and challenged the power and prestige of the Royal Navy. The next year saw a battle of wits which stretched across the world, drawing in ships and men from six empires. By the end, "the Kaiser's Pirates" were no more, and Britain once again ruled the waves. The author, Nick Hewitt, worked as an historian for Imperial War Museums and is a member of the Society for Nautical Research. Hewitt has contributed to numerous publications, and his first book, *Coastal Convoys*, was published in 2008. Hardback, 256 pages, 25 illustrations, #695, $24 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



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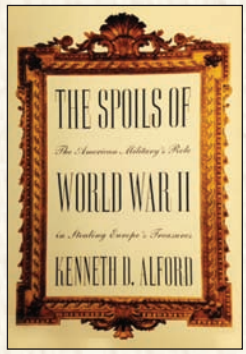
NEW FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

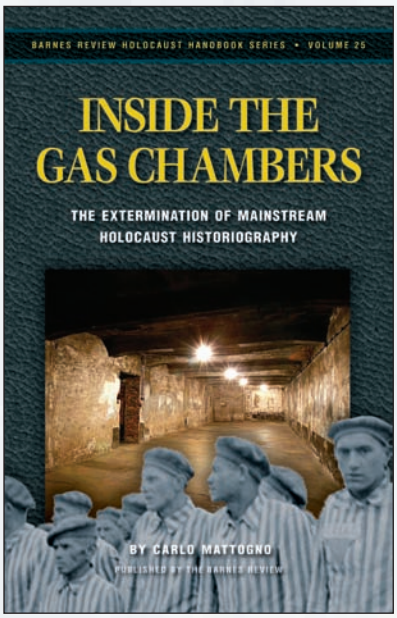
The Spoils of World War II:

The American Military's Role in Stealing Europe's Treasures



Jan van Eyck's Ghent altarpiece, Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child," Van Dyke's "Portrait of a Man With Neck Frill"—what happened to these celebrated artworks and other treasures procured by the Third Reich during the 1930s and 1940s? *The Spoils of World War II* by Kenneth D. Alford answers that question while telling a remarkable story of greed and avarice, with war-torn Europe as its backdrop. More than 50 years of research and documentation have finally revealed the extent to which the German forces acquired artworks from the lands they occupied and portrays the American military forces as both liberators . . . and plunderers themselves. The Reich armies protected everything from art treasures to porcelain, pottery, furniture and even Austria's prized Lippizaner stallions. But when the Reich finally fell, what happened to these priceless objects when the American troops located the vast storehouses of treasure, and what became of the possessions of the various private mansions and castles that lay along the routes of the "liberators"? This is the story of many of the individuals who did the "liberating." Names are revealed and the culprits range from lower-level staff officers to generals at the very top of the command chain. *The Spoils of World War II* is a definitive record of events that have, for the most part, remained hidden for over half a century. The many illustrations have been reproduced from photographs in the National Archives in Washington and show is startling detail some of the greatest works of art in Western history. Hardback, 238 pages, #697, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order *The Spoils of World War II* from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

Is this *the* most important book *ever written* about "the holocaust"?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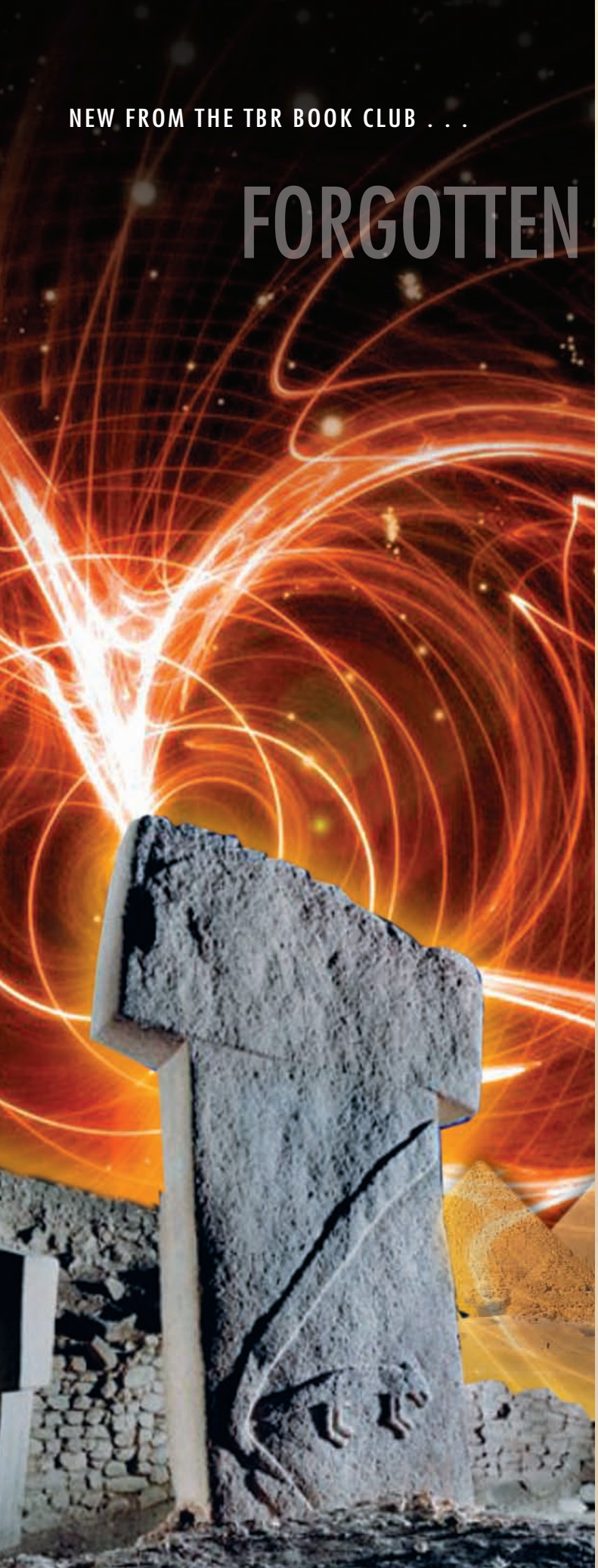
INSIDE THE GAS CHAMBERS
THE EXTERMINATION OF MAINSTREAM HOLOCAUST HISTORIOGRAPHY
BY CARLO MATTOGNO

Inside the Gas Chambers:

The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography

Refutes *every* alleged "homicidal gas chamber" one by one with simple scientific examination; the No. 1 holocaust reference source bar none!

Since the early 1990s, critical historians have published a steadily growing number of carefully investigated studies on the so-called "holocaust." Hence the orthodox historians, usually paid by the government, were compelled to do something against the rising tide of Revisionist arguments. Therefore, after a conference had been held in Germany to discuss the matter, an anthology appeared in early 2011 under the aegis of the German historians Guenter Morsch and Bertrand Perz. It claims to refute the arguments of Revisionists. Indicative of this study is, however, that Revisionist arguments are basically ignored. Hardly any of the many Revisionist works which have appeared over the past 20 years is even mentioned. In *Inside the Gas Chambers*, Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno mercilessly exposes the embarrassing superficiality and dogmatic ignorance of these historians. Over and over again it becomes clear that their claims are in part utterly unfounded or are frequently based on the distorted and disfigured use of sources. Based on his unparalleled knowledge of the source material, Mattogno aptly reduces the theses of the court historians to absurdity. By means of this book, mainstream holocaust historiography has suffered a defeat which comes close to its intellectual extermination—literally every alleged "homicidal gas chamber" is examined and refuted. Softcover, 267 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, #686, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge or purchase online at our book and video shop: www.barnesreview.com.

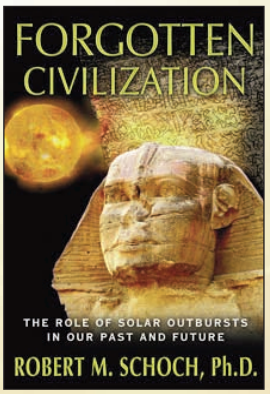


NEW FROM THE TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

FORGOTTEN CIVILIZATION

THE ROLE OF SOLAR OUTBURSTS ON OUR PAST AND FUTURE

By Robert M. Schoch



Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2500 B.C., geologist Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. What can its legacy can teach us about our own future?

This book demonstrates, based on the 12,000-year-old megalithic complex of Göbekli Tepe, that an advanced neolithic civilization existed thousands of years further back than believed possible.

Schoch presents scientific confirmation of this advanced civilization that he says thrived at the end of the last ice age, the solar catastrophe that destroyed it, and what the evidence means for today. Schoch also examines the catastrophic solar outbursts that he believes ended the last ice age, wiping out antediluvian civilization and incinerating much of the evidence of that period.

He also issues a warning based upon sound data saying that solar outbursts are powerful enough to devastate our modern civilization.

Forgotten Civilization: The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past & Future (softcover, 384 pages, #688, $19 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from The Barnes Review Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com. Outside U.S. email shop@barnesreview.org for S&H.

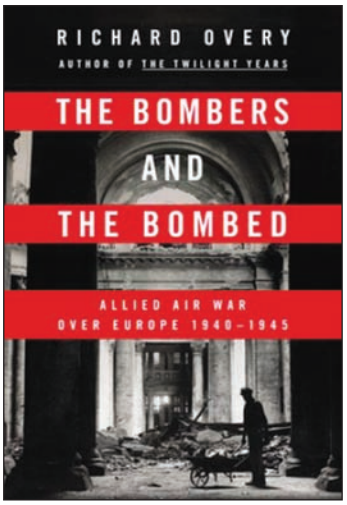
The Lost Colony of the Templars

Verrazano's Secret Mission to America

NEW FROM TBR

In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, author Steven Sora suggests, was to contact a Templar colony that might have been established in what is now Newport, Rhode Island, by Henry Sinclair at the end of the 14th century. In his expedition log Verrazano recorded that his only stay on this journey was at Newport Harbor, the site of a tower built to the exact measurements of a Templar baptistery, a sacred sanctuary representing baptism and eternal life. This tower is a remnant of Sinclair's voyage to America nearly a century before that of Columbus (who had access to Sinclair's maps thanks to his wife—Sinclair's great-granddaughter). While Verrazano's mission succeeded in finding the tower, the colony itself eluded him. His backers then decided to resurrect the dream of Acadia—a place where they could aspire to higher knowledge without fear of church or state—by creating a new secret society that included Huguenots and Catholic Sulpicians. This Company of the Holy Sacrament would lay the foundations for Montreal in an attempt to realize the ambitions of Sinclair and his Templar companions, as well as to stave off efforts by the Jesuits to transform Quebec into a fiefdom of the orthodox church. Quebec's motto, "*Je me souviens*" (I remember), is a reference to this secret history. *The Lost Colony of the Templars*—softcover, 288 pages, #689, $17 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.—is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See also www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation.)

THE BOMBERS AND THE BOMBED:
ALLIED AIR WAR OVER EUROPE 1940-1945



Writing to President Franklin Roosevelt in 1943 about a recent Allied bombing of the Bulgarian capital, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said: "If the medicine has done good, let them have more."

Bulgaria was on the Axis side at the time, and an enemy of Britain and the U.S. But as British historian Richard Overy shows, the Allies also dished out plenty of harsh medicine to the conquered European countries on their side.

In this survey of the American and British bombing campaign in Europe during World War II, Overy breaks new ground by revealing that almost a third of the bombs the Allies dropped on the continent were on occupied countries that they were trying to "liberate"!

There was some justification for attacking certain targets in France, the Netherlands and Norway, since the Germans had converted industry in these countries for their own use. But Overy shows that the wildly inaccurate heavy bombers of the period were too blunt an instrument for "surgical strikes," and ended up killing 75,000 civilians in countries that were on the Allied side.

This tragedy was repeated on a larger scale in the Axis nations, where the U.S. and Britain paid lip service to the idea of bombing only "strategic" targets, but knew perfectly well that the goal was to raze entire cities.

Like many military historians of the recent era, Overy is inclined to give the Allies a pass for this barbaric strategy, arguing "issues that seemed black and white before the war and do so again today were colored in many shades of gray during the conflict." But the Allied decisionmaking process in the bombing war, which he does an excellent job of describing, can be judged easily enough. It is a story of expediency trumping basic morality at every turn.

We get a clear sense that, except for a few bloodthirsty figures, British and American planners were fully aware they had crossed a line with their civilian bombing war. But they continued to pursue it regardless of the implications.

In Overy's reading, the fact that the bombers almost never succeeded at the military and political goals they were assigned did little to stop them from being sent out, with increasing regularity and in ever-larger numbers. The result was 600,000 dead European civilians, and an indelible stain on the "good war" of the Allies.

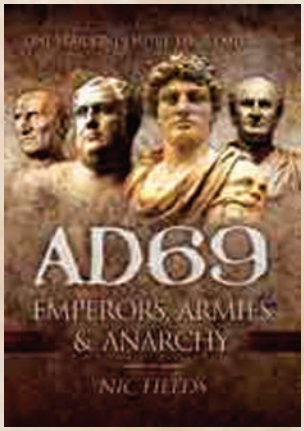
The Bombers and the Bombed (hardback, 592 pages, #681, $36 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See also www.BarnesReview.com. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.

NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

AD 69

EMPERORS, ARMIES & ANARCHY

With the death of Nero by his own shaky hand, the ill-sorted, ill-starred Julio-Claudian dynasty came to an ignominious end, and Rome was up for the taking. This was June 9, A.D. 68. The following year, commonly known as "the year of the four emperors," was one of Rome's worst.

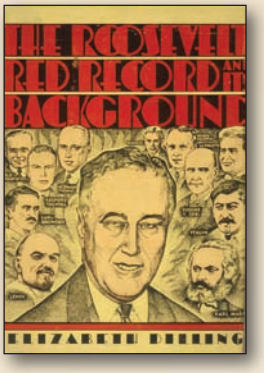


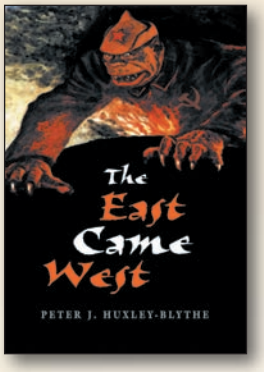
Nero's death brought up a critical question for the empire: Who would sit upon the vacant throne in Rome and establish a new dynasty? This situation had never arisen before, since in all previous successions the new emperor had some legitimate heir, but the paranoid Nero had done away with any eligible relatives. And how might a new emperor secure his legal position and authority with regard to the Senate, the army and the Praetorian Guard? The result was that the most ambitious and unscrupulous generals of the empire fell into a bloody struggle to decide who would wear the imperial purple.

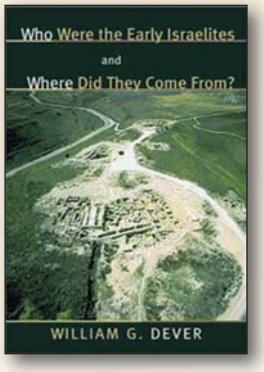
Tacitus remarks that "one of the secrets of ruling had been revealed: an emperor could be created outside Rome." This was because imperial authority was ultimately based on control of the military. Thus, to retain power, a player in the game of thrones had to gain an unshakable control over the legions, which were dotted along the fringes of the empire. Of course, this in turn meant that the soldiers themselves could impose their own choice. Indeed, it turned out that even if an emperor gained recognition in Rome, this counted for nothing in the face of opposition from the armies out on the frontier. It was to take a tumultuous year of civil war and the death of three imperial candidates before a fourth candidate could come out on top, remain there, and establish for himself a new dynasty. In *AD 69*, Nic Fields narrates the twists and turns of this short, bloody—and extremely important—period of Roman history.

—

AD 69: Emperors, Armies & Anarchy—Hardback, 256 pages, maps, plates, #694, $35 minus 10% for subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Email sales@barnesreview.org outside U.S. for S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.







Books & Videos from TBR . . .

Conquest by Immigration: How Zionism Turned Palestine into a Jewish State

By George W. Robnett. First printed in 1968, this informative book has become a classic on the Middle East. The author breaks down chapters in chronological order with extensive sources and references. The role played by America in support of the Zionist takeover of Palestine is documented. A good book to pass to the uninformed. Softcover, #119, 407 pages, *$13.*

The Roosevelt Red Record & Its Background

First published in 1936 by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, this well-documented book explores the rampant Communist infiltration of America in the 1930s & 1940s during FDR's presidency. Many communist organizations and politicians were supported by FDR and his wife during their time in power. Softcover, 439 pages, #383, *$20.*

Ancient Iraq

By Georges Roux. Learn about the rich history of Iraq, obliterated by the U.S. over the past decade. Go inside Paleolithic caves and once-buried cities of the stone ages to the farms of the ancient inhabitants. You'll also read of the advanced civilizations of Iraq's past including the Hassuna, Jemdat-Nasr and Sumerian periods. Read legends of the Great Flood, Gilgamesh and the Akkadians; the pantheon of Sumer; the fall of Ur; and more. Phoenicians, Assyrians, Hittites, Aramaeans and Hurrians also covered. Softcover, 576 pages, #400, *$16.*

Hitler: The Unknown Soldier—1914-18 DVD

Adolf Hitler, the fighting man, is the subject of this chronicle of the future leader's combat experience as a foot soldier in WWI. Excerpts from Hitler's letters from the front, recollections of regimental comrades and evaluations by his officers paint a revealing portrait of a fearless loner who preferred battlefields to brothels, and kept the men he was frequently asked to protect at arm's length. English narration, color and B&W, 80 minutes, DVD, #416D, *$30.*

The East Came West: Operation Keelhaul

While researching material for the writing of *The East Came West*, author Peter J. Huxley-Blythe discovered why the Russian people do not trust the U.S. or Great Britain. When WWII ended, millions of Russian men, women and children in the West were shipped like cattle back to the Soviet Union to face Stalin's executioners, or to serve long sentences at hard labor in the death camps of Siberia—with the approval of the Allies. Softcover, 224 pages #434, *$20.*

Who Were the Early Israelites & Where Did They Come From?

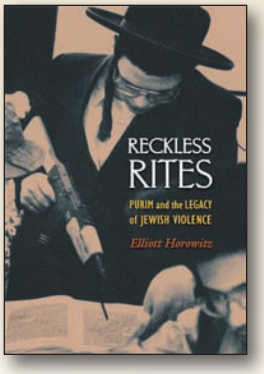
William Dever explores the continuing controversies regarding ancient Israel and presents the evidence for assessing the accuracy of the well-known Bible stories. Dever draws on 30 years of archeological fieldwork in the Near East, amassing a wide range of hard evidence for his own compelling view of the development of Israelite history. Featuring 50 photographs, this book provides an authoritative statement on the origins of ancient Israel. Softcover, 280 pages, #474, *$24.*

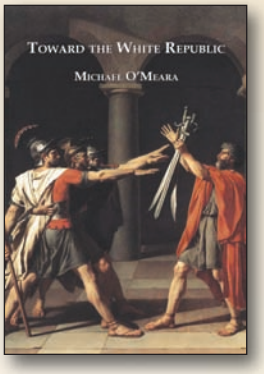
Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence

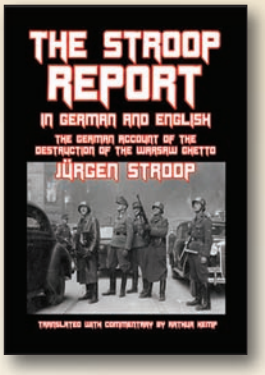
Purim—as referred to in the book's title—is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther—a holiday based on the massacre of 75,000 Persians. According to the author, Elliot Horowitz, this Jewish celebration of genocide has impacted negatively upon the Judaic attitude toward the "goyim" and vice versa. Hardback, 322 pages, #476H, *$44.* Softcover, #476S, *$28.*

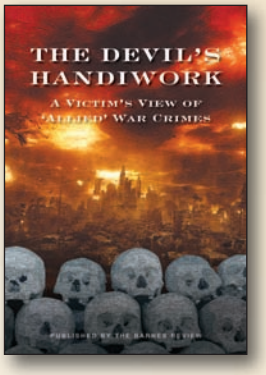
Target: Patton: The Plot to Assassinate General George S. Patton

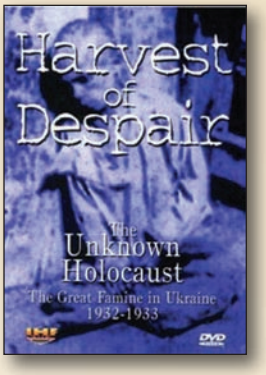
This book unearths and explores new and damning evidence about a multi-faceted plot to assassinate one of America's greatest generals. Journalist Robert K.Wilcox reveals Patton's unstoppable march through Europe and chronicles the hatred it inspired in U.S., British and Soviet leaders. Wilcox explores first-hand accounts of the scheming against Patton within Gen. Bill Donovan's OSS. Wilcox exposes long-hidden documents for the first time. Here are some of the little-known secrets: Patton's life was threatened earlier in several other odd incidents; no one else was severely injured in the accident that paralyzed Patton; an expert says the Cadillac in the Patton Museum is not really the one Patton was in the day of the accident; five known reports about the accident have vanished from official archives; Patton was making a remarkable recovery from his injuries in a German hospital when he suddenly and unexpectedly died; and many more. Hardback, 444 pages, #517, *$28.*











Nullification: How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century

Popular author Thomas E. Woods Jr. provides an eloquent defense of the politically divisive subject of nullification, a remedy used by states against unconstitutional federal power grabs. In this book Woods strikes at the root of the problem and offers commonsense, Constitution-based solutions. Ironically, the solutions Woods offers are unconventional and controversial, say the same professional "talking heads" who got us into every mess the author addresses. Here Woods provides a "how-to guide" for Americans fed up with out-of-control D.C. politicians. How can we expect a federal government no longer restrained by the Constitution to be contained by that document any time in the future? Answer: By containing it ourselves! Hardcover, 306 pages, #548, *$25.*

Harvest of Despair: The Unknown Holocaust DVD

This documentary is a rich reservoir of archival film, rare photographic evidence, and interviews (in English) with survivors and scholars (including foreign press). History is recorded on this DVD and presented in an engrossing, extremely informative format. It documents how the barbarous Soviet government resorted to starving the populace by the millions, while simultaneously presenting a deliberately deceptive picture to the world. In his works, Dr. Mace, Harvard professor and director of the U.S. Commission for the Study of the Ukrainian Famine, argued that during the early 1930s, the famine in Soviet Ukraine was an act of purposeful genocide on the part of Stalin. Mace stated such at an international conference on the holocaust. DVD, 55 minutes, #570, *$25.*

Toward the White Republic

By Michael O'Meara. Just as in medieval times it was considered high treason to speak of the death of the king, in the United States it is taboo to contemplate the break-up of the "one nation, indivisible." Yet in this book of essays, the author argues that if the white race is to survive on this continent, the American empire must perish. Secession is rising from the ashes of 1865, and O'Meara is one of its leading prophets. O'Meara is a thinker of great depth and a writer of extraordinary skill. His idea of the "White Republic" as the aim of radical cultural-racial regeneration may seem too romantic and too risky to the older generation of American paleo-conservatives and European ethno-nationalists. But if the white man is to retrieve his destiny, it is the only way. Softcover, 160 pages, #587, *$20.*

The Stroop Report: The German Account of the Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto

In German and English. By SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. Translated, annotated and introduced by Arthur Kemp. *The Stroop Report* is the official German account of the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto from 1943, prepared by Stroop. Divided into three sections—an executive summary, copies of the official day-to-day combat reports and a photographic record—the report contains fascinating insights into the brief and brutal conflict. Historians have suppressed the facts about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, so there are many surprises in this truthful book. This edition contains the original German pages alongside full English translations, and also contains all 70 photographs from the original report from Stroop. Softcover, 232 pages, 8.5-by-11, #677, *$19.*

The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes

Dozens of hard-hitting but easy-to-read chapters on suppressed history uncovered in this book. Little-known war crimes from the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII; also post-WWII crimes of the communists, Operation Keelhaul, the Dresden holocaust, the Stuttgart atrocity, Central American meddling by the U.S., much more. By Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Illustrated. Edited and brought up to date by John R Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, *$25.*

Falsehood in War-Time

By Parliament member Sir Arthur Ponsonby. Information on some famous hoaxes including: the mutilated nurse; the criminal kaiser; the Belgian baby without hands; the Louvain altar piece; the baby of Courbeck Loo; the crucified Canadian; the shooting of the Franzosling; the corpse factory; the bishop of Zanzibar's letter; the German U-boat outrage; the *Lusitania*; faked photos; doctored papers; phony news; much more. Softcover, 192 pages, #637, *$16.*

Germany Must Perish! And the War Goal of World Plutocracy

By Theodore Kaufman and Wolfgang Diewerge. Written by an American Jew, it advocated the destruction of Germany and the genocide of all Germans. Contains Kaufman's original work and Germany's rebuttal. Softcover, 78 pages, #640 *$10.*

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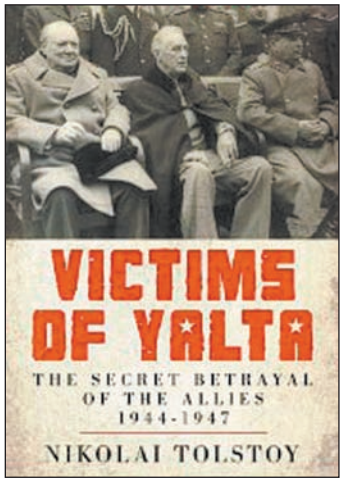
Victims of Yalta

The Secret Betrayal of the Allies—1944-1947



Victims of Yalta: The Secret Betrayal of the Allies—1944-1947 by Nikolai Tolstoy tells the sordid tale of the betrayal of millions of anti-Bolshevik Russians who fought back against the Soviet terror before and during World War II, and how they were betrayed by the Allies in what is called "Operation Keelhaul."

After the war, literally millions of anti-communist Cossack fighters and civilians came under the control of British, French and American forces. Tolstoy says these Russians included prisoners of war, forced laborers, collaborators, refugees and émigrés. Some were Russian POWs who had fought against the Soviets in Waffen-SS units. Still others were captured Soviet soldiers. (Unfortunately for them, Stalin considered any Soviet soldier who surrendered a traitor and deserving of death.) And many were merely average Russians who had fled the USSR to escape the Soviet terror campaigns. . . .

But no matter the status of the person, the secret Moscow agreement of 1944, confirmed at the 1945 Yalta conference, demanded that ALL Soviet citizens in the West be forced to return to Russia. This was a death sentence by execution or forced labor in the Gulag for the vast majority, and Churchill, FDR and the other Western Allied leaders were well aware that they would be ensuring millions of people certain death.

According to Tolstoy's estimate, based on data from a former NKVD officer, in the end, a total of 5.5 million Russians were "repatriated" from areas formerly occupied by the Axis. Of these, 20% received a death sentence; 20% received a 25-year labor camp sentence; about 17.5% received sentences of five to 10 years; 10% were exiled for six years or more; 15% worked as conscripts in assigned areas and were not allowed to return home; and about 17.5% were allowed to return home but remained blackballed, thus finding it difficult to survive.

Of course not all Russians went peacefully, so the Allies used either force or subterfuge to get the Cossacks and their families to agree to relocation. For instance, at Camp Peggetz near Lienz, Austria, the British guaranteed a group of thousands of Cossacks that they were attending an important British conference to determine their fate, when in fact they were being delivered into Soviet hands. When the Cossack men figured out the plan, they refused to board the military transport trucks and fought back. The Brits truncheoned the disarmed Cossacks into unconsciousness and threw their bodies like "sacks of potatoes" onto the trucks bound for the Soviet camp, according to one witness.

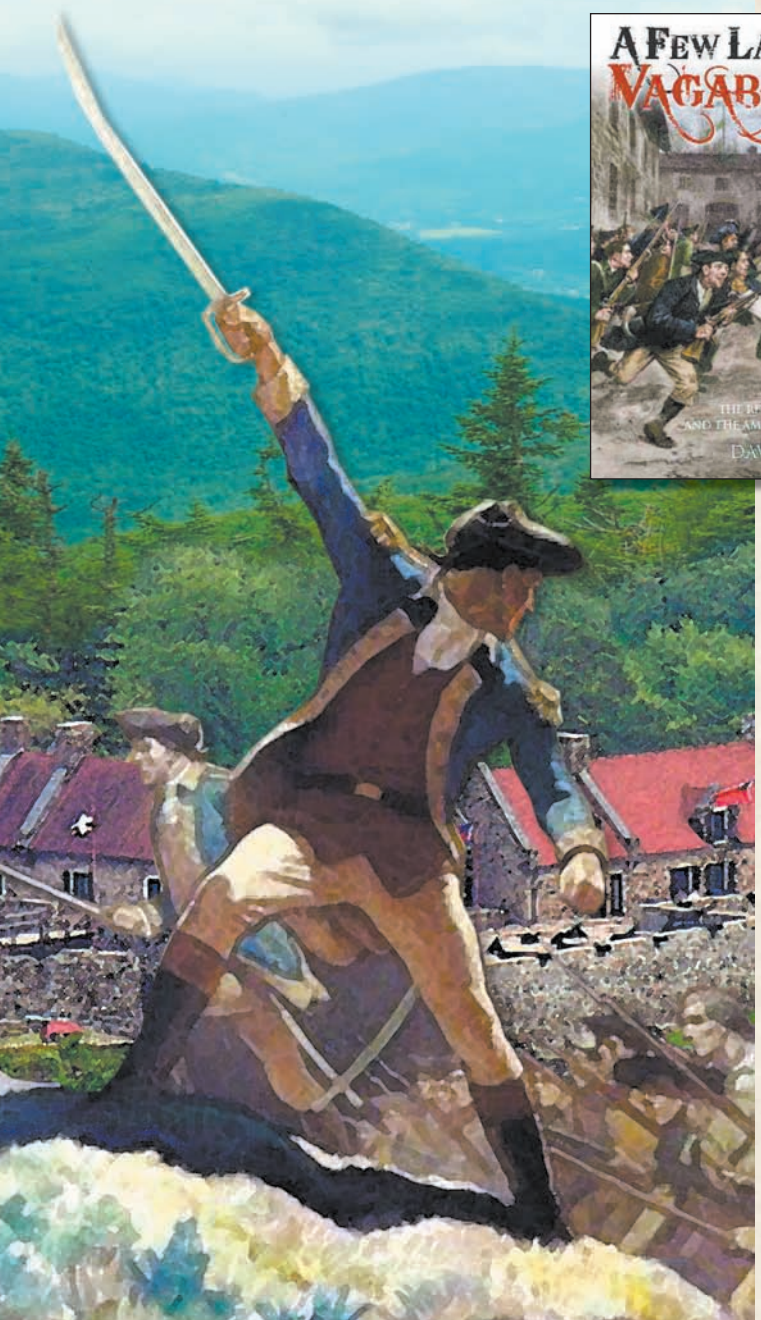
Women and children thus went more willingly. "Repatriation programs" were also enacted in France, Belgium, Holland, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway. The only country known to have resisted forced repatriation of Russians was Liechtenstein. In the end, this massive betrayal of millions of human beings remains one of the blackest stains on the West and helps explains the general distrust Russians even today have for the trustworthiness of Western politicians.

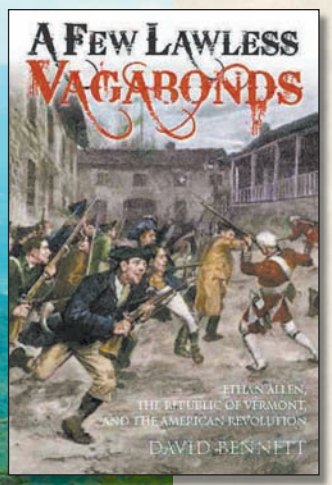
The Betrayal of the Cossacks at Camp Peggetz.

Hardback, 496 pages, indexed, #682, $26 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside U.S. please send an email to sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also www.BarnesReview.org.

A Few Lawless Vagabonds

Ethan Allen, the Republic of Vermont and the American Revolution





A Few Lawless Vagabonds is a study of the three-way relationship between Ethan Allen, the Republic of Vermont (1777-1791) and the British province of Quebec, also known as Canada. On these three interconnected tracks, the story is taken from the early days of the New Hampshire Grants (later Vermont) in the 1750s; the career of Ethan Allen starting with his political involvement over the legitimacy of the land grants in 1770; and the role of the British in Quebec and New York from the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1775 to its conclusion in 1783. The high point of this three-way relationship consisted of a sincere attempt (it is argued) on the part of Ethan Allen and his family to bring the Republic of Vermont back into the British empire, as a "separate Government under the Crown" through the Haldimand negotiations of 1780-1783.

The struggles of the Green Mountain Boys, led by Ethan Allen, on behalf of settlers under New Hampshire titles resulted in Vermont's Declaration of Independence—from New York—early in 1777 and thence to the establishment of the republic later in the same year. The controversy over the grants and the Royal Order of 1764 were a constant and important condition of the survival of the Vermont Republic against the territorial claims of revolutionary New York and New Hampshire, the hostility of the Continental Congress toward Vermont and the response of the British toward the conditions required by the Allens for Vermont's rejoining the British empire.

Allen took part in the Revolutionary War from May 1775, when the Green Mountain Boys captured Ticonderoga, until September 25, when he was captured by the British outside Montreal and spent nearly three years as a prisoner of war. The book covers the Ticonderoga and Montreal episodes in detail, then proceeds to an evaluation of Ethan Allen's motives.

The thesis of the book is a radical proposition, showing that the Allens, in the course of the secret negotiations, actually took Vermont out of the Revolutionary War. *A Few Lawless Vagabonds* is a work of political history, with much analysis of military events, such as the British raids on Vermont and the battles of Hubbardton, Bennington and Saratoga. Allen, it turns out, was a Vermont nationalist who led the struggle to maintain Vermont's independence against all comers and thus deserves his reputation as the principal founder of the state of Vermont.

A Few Lawless Vagabonds—hardback, 196 pages, #692, $33 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S.—is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box, 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com. (Email sales@barnesreview.org outside the U.S. for S&H to your nation.)

MEIN KAMPF

THE STALAG EDITION

The only complete & officially authorized English translation!

By Adolf Hitler
Translator: Unknown NSDAP member

ADOLF HITLER
MEIN KAMPF
THE STALAG EDITION:
THE ONLY COMPLETE AND OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED ENGLISH TRANSLATION EVER ISSUED

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi Party member, it was printed by the Franz Eher Verlag in Berlin for the Central Press of the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking prisoner of war camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition (Stalag being a contraction of the German word *Stammlager* or "POW camp") because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions.

This official translation is not to be confused with the "James Murphy" or "Ralph Mannheim" translations, both of which were edited and abridged and are unauthorized. The Murphy and Mannheim editions both left out major sections of text, and contained long, clunky, badly translated and almost unintelligibly long sentences.

In sharp contrast, the only authorized "Stalag" edition contains none of these complicated and unnecessarily confused constructions, and is extremely easy to read, as anyone familiar with the other versions will immediately notice. Most importantly, this only authorized edition contains the full text of the original German—and none of the deliberately-inserted racial pejoratives used in the Murphy and Mannheim versions (words that Hitler never used in the original).

This edition also includes a reproduction of the original title page of a copy of the only official English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued, complete with a Stalag camp number 357 stamp. Stalag 357 was located in Kopernikus, Poland, until September 1944, when it was moved to the old site of the former Stalag XI-D, near the town of Fallingbostel in Lower Saxony, in northwestern Germany. Its internees included British air crews and, later, British soldiers captured at the Battle of Arnhem.

Contrary to postwar propaganda, *Mein Kampf* does not contain a "plan for world domination" and instead consists of a short autobiography, the effect of World War I on Germany, a discussion of race and the "Jewish Question," the constitutional and social make-up of a future German state and the early struggles of the NSDAP up to 1923.

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition (softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Also available at www.barnesreview.org. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

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